place of rope, and that one wire opes. or stretch and shrink like a rope easy to handle as a rope. to tross the machine. draft, rfectly and more in check, ees not have to get off the 'mae wire off at the end of the field, any planter as now made. rk and to understand, all its parts. Take no other,

ly single Ring Ever In. vented that closes on the Outside of the Nose. owns' Elliptical Ring. d Triple Groove Hog and Pigger. This is the only Single
ger. This is the

ETE STOCK OF

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dder Cutters,

ellers: Curved and ing and Upright v Cider Mills entwood

d other Field and ine of Garden and

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"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE."

DETROIT. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1881.

NUMBER 6.

VOLUME XII.

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# Agricultural.

RECLAIMING MARSH LAND.

HOMER, Mich., Jan. 27, 1881. Will you oblige a subscriber by answering the following questions: Can red top be worked into marsh land, and the natural growth worked out by sowing the seed on the sod, without ploughing, If so; when is the best time of year to make the attempt? Where can red too seed be nur. tempt? Where can red top seed be purchased, and at what price? How much ought to be sowed per acre.

Truly yours, H. J. BUNNELL. To your first question we should say that the sowing of red top on marsh land, without previous plowing, would not prove successful in working out the natural vegetation, without your land had been previously well drained. Even then we should regard plowing as indispensable. But every marsh has distinct characteristics of its own, the soil being as different as the soil of uplands. that is done, and the surplus water got rid nothing but weeds—worse than useless. of, it should be plowed late in spring or in early summer, and left until early autumn, plainly, before navigation closed I got a say September, when grass seed may be load of salt from Oscoda ready to use this sown. In regard to the variety best to spring. I intend to sow at the rate of one sow, some prefer red top, while others barrel per acre. This land had no manure sow timothy or buckwheat. None of these | for the past ten years, so I am told. The crops are likely to be successful, however, refuse salt which I purchased cost me 50 cts. without the land is drained so that water per bbl., and 50 cents freight. I could will not settle upon it during the winter have bought good salt at home for \$1 10, not say that the Atwood and Robinson sheep and thus smother it out. The soil of some so there is not much difference in the cost, marshes is composed entirely of decayed and I do not know whether there would be vegetable matter, and on such, a dressing any difference in the effect upon the ference to the flocks mentioned, the folof ashes is an excellent thing. Even a land. dressing of sand has been found of great utility. As soon as a marsh is drained the natural vegetation has a tendency to die out, and many leave the land to fallow for

THE SOUTHDOWN.

DEAR SIR:-Seeing so many question

valued for the quality of their mutton,

the fleece being a secondary consideration.

They are descended from an old establish-

ed breed of English sheep which were

known as the Sussex. The original Sus-

sex were not possessed of many good

qualities, but their modern descendent,

the improved Southdown, is one of the

most popular of the English breeds, and

they have been used successfully to cross

upon other varieties where a good quality

of mutton was desired. In this respect

they are superior to any other breed,

crossing well with everything. They

form the basis of what is known as the

Down breeds, especially the Hampshire

Downs. As a sheep to cross with the

Merino where the object is to grow mutton,

the Southdown will be found excellent, as.

the lambs mature early and put on flesh

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer,

PLAINWELL, Mich., Feb. 1, 1881.

one or two summers before attempting to crop it. Red top will do well if the land think calls for a little investigation: is in proper shape before it is sowed: but

we think the seed would be lost if it is not. Red top can be purchased in Detroit of is attracting considerable attention at present, and apropos of the subject the Chicago W. S. Penfield, at a cost of \$1 per bushel. Stockman gives an example of a dozen sacks, weighing 4,100 lbs, which were shipped from Nebraska to Chicago. Out of these 4,100 pounds some 820 pounds of The usual rate at which it is sowed is about 16 to 20 quarts per acre, or 14 to 18 lbs. scoured wool were obtained, leaving 3,280 pounds of dirt, for hauling which to the market the consignor paid \$57, while for bringing the wool to the market he paid \$14 40. But this was not all. For selling mania for fine wool that swept over the wool and dirt together, the commission merchant charged one and one-half cents blood and constitutions of nearly all the asked by subscribers, and being one myself, I would like to ask a few also. Where can merchant charged one and one-nair cents blood and constitutions of nearly all the per pound, or \$49 20 for handling the dirt, and \$12 30 for selling the wool. The editor adds: 'From this it will be seen that while the consignor paid only \$26 70 for storing, sorting and selling his wool, he deliberately and without coercion paid only \$26 70 for storing, sorting and selling his wool, he deliberately and without coercion paid only \$26 70 for storing, sorting and selling his wool, he deliberately and without coercion paid only \$26 70 for selling the wooled sheep, depleting the pockets and destroying the hopes of their owners. To-day let us all especially revere the memory of Thurman and Charles for storing, sorting and selling his wool, he deliberately and without coercion paid only \$26 70 for selling the wool. I get the pure Southdown sheep? What is their average weight and what is their editor adds: 'From this it will be seen that while the consignor paid only \$26 70 for storing, sorting and selling his wool, he deliberately and without coercion paid average production of wool per head? Are there any in Michigan? Answer and oblige,

A. J. DANIELS.

> The Chicago Stockman comes far short of "making a point," by omitting to state what the grade of wool was, whether washed or not, and the price per pound for which it sold, and also what the wool was actually worth after the scouring process, and what it cost to do it. I have searched market quotations and find the lowest price for unwashed wool to be 20 cents per pound, and the highest quotation for scoured wool 80 cents per pound. Now, taking these extremes, which in all probability is not a fair basis, as the wool undoubtedly was a medium grade, worth 35 to 40 cents per pound, and possibly washed at that, we shall soon determine whether the Nebraska shipper's "head was level"

or not: 

used with great success to improve breeds lacking in the essential points for which it \$687.10 is noted. The Southdown is a medium ...656,00 26,70 629,30

They are hornless, and have dark brown | The practice of washing sheep as ordinor black faces, and legs. Their prepolarily done, early in the season, is cruel tency is shown in the manner in which both to sheep and washers, and when the they stamp these distinguishing marks flock is immediately driven over a dusty upon other breeds with which they are road, or turned into a field partially crossed. The ewes make excellent plowed, the result must be a loss to the

mothers, and are very prolific. When put in the market as yearlings they should average from 75 to 80 lbs. of dressed meat of the best quality. There have not been bred to shear a large amount of wool, but should average from 5 to 6 lbs. per head of a good quality of wool, largely used in the manufacture of flannels and goods of that description. The Southdowns have excellent constitutions, and though active, are very docile and easily cared for. In England they are regarded as one of the

hardiest races known.

■ We do not know of many breeders of pure Southdowns in this State, but Mr. Wm. Newton, of Pontiac, and Mr. Wm. Whitfield, of Waterford, both have them, and will no doubt furnish more particular information in regard to them if called upon. They are bred largely in Canada, but we have not the address of any one there who make a speciality of breeding them pure. There are probably some others who breed them in Michigan, and if so they have a chance to make themselves known by sending us their names and postoffice address.

#### EXPERIENCE WITH SALT.

WAYNE, Mich., Feb. 1, 1881. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I see in the FARMER lately many in quiries about salt as a fertilizer. I will give a little of my experience, and you can use it if you think best. Last spring I had a field of wheat in which there was a sand knoll. The wheat growing on it turned quite rusty and looked as if it were dying. My attention was called to this by one of the family, who said "Why not try salt? You have plenty of it." The wheat then being from four to six inches high, I sowed salt at the same rate as I would wheat, and went over it twice. In one week it turned green; in two weeks it was as good as the rest, and at harvest it was the best, in both grain and straw, in the entire field. I was sorry I had not

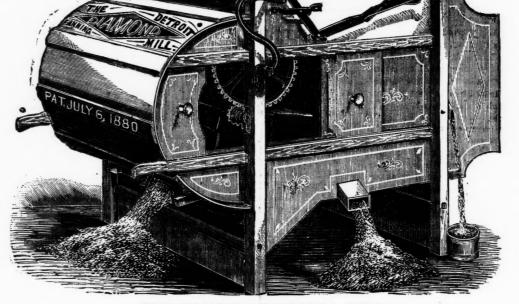
sown salt over the entire field. I had also a field of oats. In it were some six sand knolls on which the oats turned foxy. I thought I would try the effect of salt upon them. I sowed salt upon five of them and let one go without. Where I had sowed the salt the oats were Drainage is the first point to be considered the best in the field. On the knoll which I in the reclamation of a marsh. When left without any the oats died out and left

> As I had seen the good effects of salt so A FARMER.

# WARKETING WOOL.

I notice in the MICHIGAN FARMER of Jan. 18:h the following article, which I

"The question as to the condition in which wool shall be put upon the market The Southdown is known as belonging \$106 20 to send there dirt; good, rich dirt, to the short-wool breeds of sheeps, and are no doubt, but not worth to the State of IIlinois the three and one-quarter cents per pound it cost the sender."



THE DIAMOND FANNING MILL.

manufacturers, notwithstanding that they

offer a premium of several cents per pound for wool treated in this very same way. We all deprecate the fact that producers of all classes and finally the consumers also, are compelled to pay transportation on so much waste, and the sooner the western farmer and capitalist fully realize that they pay freight and other needless charges on this useless waste, and also on the raw material from their own doors to eastern factories, and on goods from the same material for their own use back again, the sooner will the hum of spindles and the jarring of looms be heard in the home markets of our own glorious west. E. M. POTTER.

THOROUGHBRED MERINOS.

FOREST HILL, Mich., Feb. 1, 1881.

To the Law Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I noticed in the FARMER of Dec. 28 that Mr. C. M. Fellows, in his address to the Michigan Merino Sheep-Breeders' Association, referred to the Atwood and Robinson sheep as "the so called mixed bloods." I have lately read Randall's Practical Shepherd. In this work Mr. Randall says several times that the At-Randall says several times that the At-wood and Hammond sheep were "beyond all doubt strictly pure Infantados." Are Randall's works good authority now? If they are not, where can I get a reliable history of the Merino sheep?
YOUNG BREEDER.

Randall's works are regarded as very good authority. If you read Mr. Fellows' address closely, you will see that he does are not pure bred. He only refers to them as the "so-called mixed bloods." In relowing extract from the Register of the Vermont Merino Sheep Breeders' Associa-

tion will make their breeding clear: "In 1824, upon the death of Hon. Charles Rich, his flock descended to his two sons, J. Thurman and Charles Rich. The rich pecuniary recompense, and the meed of fame these men and their heirs have since received, is but a portion of what they deserve as a reward for the judgment and firmness exhibited by resisting the popular mania for Saxony fineness and blood. When Jarvis, Atwood, Blakes and blood. When Jarvis, Atwood, Blakes lee, and almost all gave way, John Thurman and Charles Rich stood firm. It is true that the first three named, with a few their heirs and the land, the goodly heritage of the Rich flock without even the smell or rumor of Saxony upon its outermost skirts.

"The Charles Rich branch of this flock was bred pure and unmixed with other blood until 1836, when a portion was sold to Erastus R. Robinson, and the remainder to Tyler Stickney, thus laying the founda-tion of two of our most justly celebrated flocks, and giving two more names that this, with succeeding generations, will remembe

and honor." A CORRESPONDENT at Hastings, Barry County, sends us the pedigree of a Holstein bull recently brought into that neighborhood by Messrs. C. H. Stone and C. W. Biggs, and purchased by them at Erie, Pennsylvania. The writer says:

"There have been several valuable importations of blooded stock into this county during the winter that deserve a pass ing notice in the agricultural papers of ing notice in the agricultural papers of this State. And as I presume you would be pleased to notice all matters of this kind in your stock columns, I send you herewith the pedigree of a Holstein Bull, recently purchased at Eric, Pennsyl-vania, by Messrs. Stone & Biggs, of Rut-land, which I regard as one of the finest calves I ever saw, and the importation of which I have no doubt will be of great value to the stock growers in that thrifty agricultural township."

The pedigree of this bull is as follows; COL. BRONLOW-Owned by Stone & Biggs, Hastings, Mich.; color, black and white; calved April 18th, 1880.
Sire-Hector, No 109. American Holstein Herd Book.
Bam-Nora 2d, 706 American Holstein Herd Book.
g. dam-Nora 1st, 197 A. H. H. B., imported from North Holland by John H. Connor, Goshen, N. Y., in 1874.

#### A New Fanning Mill.

for the manufacture of a new fanning mill which is said to be a great improvement over any other yet offered to the public. Some of the mills were built last fall, have since been thoroughly tested, and the remill will, as is asserted, clean wheat or his most perfect grain for seed purposes, it is certainly a great way in advance of

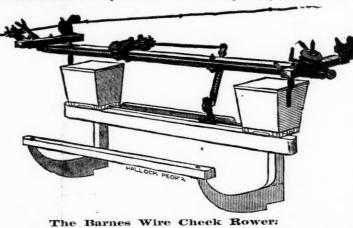
any other machine in the market, and will prove a great benefit to those who use it. remarkable ease, and does its work with

#### FEEDING SHEEP.

A company has been formed in Detroit Plan for Building, Fodder Backs and

I noticed in your issue of January 25th an article from Mr. M. W. Cole, of Coldfor all kinds of stock.

The mill is to be known as the Diamond I will give him a plan of buildings and Fanning Mill, and we this week give a very racks combined, which I think will be correct representation of it. It runs with found a good one in point of economy and experience: For feeding two hundred much rapidity and thoroughness. At the sheep a building sixty feet long by twentylate State Fair it was tested upon the four in width is necessary. A main alley grounds in a practical manner, and was through the center four feet wide, with awarded first premium over its competitors, four pens on each side, and alley two some of which are known to farmers as feet wide between each pen running from the best in the market. The Company main alley; alleys all floored, which makes who have undertaken the manufacture of a place for feed. For feed trough, spike this mill comprises some of the best busi- two by four scantling on to the floor, ness men in Detroit, and they propose twelve inches from the rack, and a raise of making a machine that will be of the best two inches on the side of rack to keep the material and workmanship, and sell en- grain in place. Put two sills the length of material and workmanship, and sell en-tirely upon its merits. The address of the Company is Diamond Fanning Mill Co., Detroit, Mich., and they will be pleased to furnish full information to all applicants sill to the center sill in main alley. For in regard to the mill and its capabilities. I racks use strips one by four two feet long,



The Barnes Wire Check Rower.

popular as the only perfectly successful soon fill up by feeding the sheep. A glass wire check rower, that we desire to acquaint any of our readers who may not be made to slide so as to give light and air, familiar with the machine, of the fact. Chambers, Bering & Quinlan, of Decatur, in the main alley, and put a tunnel through Illinois, the manufacturers, have for years kept its advantages prominently before the | This arrangement gives three sides to the public and pushed their agencies throughout the corn growing section of the country until the Barnes Wire Check Rower can be found on sale at nearly every point at just beginning to learn that by feeding stock which corn planters are sold. Their claim of having the largest establishment of the kind extant, is a very just one, the increas- in good condition, than they can by following heavy demand requiring a constant enlargement of manufacturing facilties and the soil of its fertility. The great facilities their immense and handsome factory is the we have for shipping stock to Europe result. The advantages of this rower are makes the feeding of stock a great source very fully and truthfully narrated in their of profit to our farmers. Farmers, stop advertisement in this paper and to which raising wheat. The country is suffering

we commend our readers' attention. In addition we would say that the annealed steel wire used is made of the best quality, expressly for the firm, and is superior to all others for this purpose, The wire does not cross the machine thereby avoiding side draft and saving much constant wear on the wire, which therefore will long outlast one that does cross the machine. Chambers, Bering & Quinlan have been in business for many years, and the firm is very reliable, responsible, and popular with all who have dealings with it. They are also well known as the manufacturers of the Crown Elleptical (single) and the Champion (double), Hog and Pig Rings so favorably known throughout the land as the only rings that close on the outbecoming sore.

Troughs-Some Suggestions to Farmers

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

sult is said to be very satisfactory. If this water, on feeding sheep, which was very good. His ground feed and bran mixed oats so as to make them perfectly free from | with corn is indispensable in keeping sheep all foreign or foul seeds, without extra in a good healthy condition, costing less labor, so that the farmer can select from than corn, and increasing the weight of the animal faster. A variety of food is better Mr. Cole also inquired how to construct a fodder rack and grain trough combined.

six inches apart, nailed at the bottom to these joists and sills, and nailed at the top to scantlings two by four inches. The This implement, of which we give an building should be set up about two feet accompanying illustration has become so from the ground to the top of sills. It will window should be put into each pen, and which are very essential. Put a drive well the floor in the center to put down hay. pen for sheep to feed to.

Feeding sheep in Michigan is just in its infancy. The farmers of this country are on their farms they can make more money at less expense, besides keeping their land ing in the rut of raising wheat and robbing from the over-production of this cereal, which causes low prices. Feed more stock, enrich your land, and keep it in condition to raise thirty bushels of wheat per acre where you have been in the habit of getting only ten and fifteen bushels.

E. O. TAYLOR. Twin Lakes, Cass Co., Mich., February 1, 1881.

answer to the article published in the is very fortunate that this has been done her of the Bordentown Banking Co., New FARMER last week, headed "Country Roads Again," but as the writer has neglected to send us his name we cannot give place to it. He will probably feel better, however, when he learns that the parties who have written upon this subject are not surveyors, or in a position to act as such. 

MENDON, Mich., January 27, 1881. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

SEED CORN.

I noticed in the proceedings of the Farmers' Institute at Hudson, published in the last fall, (Holsteins and Herefords for sale) FARMER, a paper read by Prof. Beal in as it has accomplished its purpose most which he said that the topmost ears of corn | thoroughly. Having sold all I can spare should be selected for seed, as by so doing for the present, I have no further use for the yield will be double what it would the advertisement." Mr. Phelps reports be from seed selected at random; and that the following sales: by good cultivation 23 to 25 ears can be produced from a single kernel. Now, I should like to know the name of the corn, and if it will produce that much to one kernel, how much will it produce to the acre? I should like to hear from the Professor where the seed of such corn can be bought, as it must be a heavy yielding kind. Please answer through your valuable paper. H. Mowry.

[Professor Beal referred to no particular variety of corn. He said that by selecting top-most ears for seed, and giving it good cultivation, the yield would be doubled as compared with seed taken at random and sown on poorly tilled ground. What he said about growing as much as 23 or even 25 ears from a single kernel is undoubtedly correct, but it would have to be properly attended to. An English farmer has, by selecting the choicest grains each year, and careful cultivation, managed to get a very superior quality of barley which also yields more than the common varieties. cultivation, the yield would be doubled also yields more than the common varieties. It is known as Chevalier's pedigree barley. It is known as Chevalier's pedigree barley.

It would soon lose its value, however, if subjected to ordinary cultivation. We subjected to ordinary cultivation. We presume the professor was only citing this example to show the difference between poor and good farming, and the large re sults that could be attained by careful attention and good management.—ED.]

#### GOITRE IN LAMBS.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

As a subscriber of your paper, I wish to say to my brother farmers through its columns, that, having had a little experience with goitre in lambs last spring, I found the tincture of iodine to be a very valuable remedy for that trouble. I did not lose a lamb after I began using it: I applied it to the outside of the throat once per day with a small brush, and also put a very little on the nose. I treated them until they were too spry to be easily caught. The iodine can be obtained at any drug store for 10c. per ounce. I used it at the rate of one oz. for five lambs. Yours etc.,

EATON RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 1st, 1881.

# The Herd of John F. Hagaman.

The stock which Mr. John F. Hagaman,

Daisy Dean 13th, of Spring Lake, got by Earl of Springwood 23063, out of Daisy Dean 6th of Spring Lake, by Romeo 18217; Hattie by Park Farm Prince 7093; Ida Bell by Park Farm Prince 7093; Daisy Dean by Grand Duke of Cambridge 4859; Woodside Beauty by 5th Duke of Cambridge 2755; Moss Rose by Primus 3280; Lady Wellington by Regent 2115; Rose 3d by Nero 3195; Rose 2d by Young Nelson 2437; Rose by Young Comet 2419, of the Coximp 1816 Cox imp. 1816. Earl of Springwood 23063—Sire 7th

Earl of Oxford 9985 by the 5th Duke of Geneva 7932, out of the 10th Lady of Oxford. Dam—Duchess of Springwood by Duke of Magdalla 7976; Duchess of Win-field by Duke of Cornwall 4854; Duchess of Portland by Lord Ducie (13181); imp. Alice Maud by Grand Duke (10284); Cicely by Duke of Northumberland (1940); Cragg from the herd of Mr. Bates, descended from the herd of Mr. Maynard, Eryholme, Eng.

Bates stock; Primus 3280, by Sirloin 2204, by imp. Master Bellville (11795). by imp. Master Bellville (11795).
Regent 2115, by imp. Duke of Wellington (3654), bred by Mr. Bates, Eng; Nero 3195, by President (4750); Young Nelson 2437, by imp. Nelson 1914; Young Comet 2419, by imp. Comet (1383).

After visiting this herd the late R. F. Johnstone said in the Michigan Farmer: "There is some in-breeding here, but so far, we think, from the growth, form and quality of the stock, which are large, straight, deep-milking cows and heifers of good constitution, it has been been beneficial, and has brought out more fully the Bates blood to the surface."

# The English Salt Supply.

We learn that the greatly increased denand, both in England and abroad for Higgins' Eureka salt during the past year has compelled Messrs. Higgins & Co. to large-We have received a communication in ly extend their manufacturing facilities. It year 1862 or 3, Mr. Samuel Faulker, cashbefore the disastrous land slide in the Cheshire salt district, which turned the fresh waters of the river Weaver into the brine deposit from which some of the manfacturers, including those of the Ashtons, Worthington and Deakies brands, drew their supply. Fine butter-makers will be glad to learn that the extensive works of Messrs. Higgins & Co. remain uninjured,

# STOCK SALES.

Mr. Edwin Phelps, of Pontiac, Mich.,

PRICE, \$1.65 PER YEAR

writes us as follows: "Please discontinue the advt. I ordered

the following sales:

To B. Chapman, of Saranac, Hereford heifer, 7th Mich. Rose, calved Sept. 18th, 1877; got by Royal Lad 1196, out of Third Mich Rose 1209.

To J. F. Engligh, of Saranac, Hereford heifer calf Rosemary, calved Sept. 28th, 1880; got by Jo Sterling 1197, out of eight Mich Mose 1213.

To Mr. Powell, of Bucher, Ill., Hereford heifer, Damest, Rose, calved Ech. 11th

To Mr. Powell, of Bucher, Ill., Hereford heifer, Damask Rose, calved Feb. 11th, 1879; got by Jo Sterling 1197, out of Third Mich Rose 1209. Oakland Maid, calved Feb. 15th, 1880; got by Jo Sterling 1197, out of Third Mich Rose 1209.

Ceres, calved Dec 18th, 1879; got by Jo Sterling 1197, out of Cora 4th; also Hereford bull Sampler, calved Oct. 29th, 1879; got by Jo Sterling 1197, out of cighth

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philadelphia, Pa., author of "The Horse and its Diseases," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, Swine and Foultry," Horse Training Made Easy," etc. Professional advice through the columns of this journal to regular subscribers free. Parties deairing information will be required to send their full name and address to the office of the FARMER. No questions will be answered by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order that correct information may be given the symptoms should be accurately described, how long standing, together with color and age of animal, and what treakment, if any, has been resorted to. Private address, 201 First Street Detroit. f any, has been resor First Street Detroit,

## SPAYING OF COWS.

(Continued from our last number.)

With this number of the FARMER WE conclude the subject of spaying cows, the object of which is to secure a uniform flow, and richer quality of milk. The quantity and quality of the milk for the time being is no doubt improved. Instances where the results of the operation have been carefully noted the quality of the milk has been greatly improved; the yield becoming regular for some years, and varying only in accordance with the difference in the succulence of the food. The proper ime for performing this operati five or six weeks after calving the third or of Romeo, will offer at public sale Feb. | fourth calf, at which time they are usually 23d, are all of one family and bred as fol- in a full flow of milk. There seems to be some advantages in spaying for milk and butter dairies where attention is not paid to the raising of stock. Spayed cows are more quiet, rarely liable to return of heat, which always, more or less, affects the milk both in quantity and quality. The uniformity or the quantity of milk for the dairy is of immense advantage; besides, the cow. when old and inclined to dry up, takes on fat with greater rapidity, and produces a tender and juicy beef, superior at the same age to that of an ox.

The French method of securing the animal for the operation we do not approve. Our method of securing a cow for this purpose is to take four leather straps with a buckle at one end and an ordinary halter Romeo 18217, by Sheldon's Duke out of Phenix 5th by Llewellyn 6956; Sheldon's Bouke 7260, by 7th Duke of Ardrie 5532; the other three in such a manner of when Duke 7280, by 7th Duke of Ardrie 5532; Llewellyn 6956, by Master Gloster 5001; by Duke of Gloster (11382).

Park Farm Prince 7093, by Orpheus 1971, by Duke of Gloster (11382); Grand Duke of Cambridge 4859 by 5th Duke of Cambridge 4859 by 5th Duke of Cambridge 2755 by John O'Gaunt 2d (13089), bred by Mr. Fanqueray, Eng., his dam being of the Gwynne tribe of the Previously prepared by depriving her of all the food and water for twelve or fifteen all the food and water for twelve or fifteen hours before the operation; the bowels then being comparatively empty the operation can be performed with less difficulty. In order to gain the full benefits of this operation, with the view of securing a uniform and continuous flow of milk, the animal to be operated upon must be selected with care, or the object will fail; such animals as are poor milkers are not good subjects. Those which yield milk freely and not more than six years old are more likely to yield a uniform quantity of milk for several years. Our experience is confined to the operation upon some twenty cows, all within twenty miles of Philadelphia, and with a single exception proved satisfactory, yielding an increased supply of milk from one to two years, then drying up and running to fat. An exceptional case of which we have no record, we can only give from recollection. About the Jersey, cailed upon us to operate upon a cow kept for his family supply of milk. This cow was apparently in good health and condition, having given birth to her fourth calf. The cow was cast as previously described. An incision some five inches long was made through the skin and the walls of the abdomen; upon passing the

(Continued on eighth page.)

Absolutely

Rust

Adopted by

Farmers,

Proof.

How to Tell a Good and a Poor Farmer.

John M. Stahl, in the Grange Bulletin, puts the following estimate upon slovenly farmers:

I believe that I can tell a good farmer by his barnyard. If I see it full of pieces of boards and rails, the wagon standing unsheltered in one corner, and the reaper under a tree in the other, the fence-corners stored with plows nicely frescoed with lot keeping company with the barn-door. money, complains of hard times, and that if he is not careful he will soon be compelled to move "out West" where the soil is rich and "they give a poor man a chance."

That glance at his barn-yard is enough, yet if I should go over the farm I should find many more witnesses to testify to his being a poor farmer. If I should go to the house I would find the gate between the door-yard and barn-yard off of its hinges, the front gate (?) a smooth rail on top of the rail-fence in front, no grass in the yard but plenty of pigs and weeds, and the house sadly in need of a coat of paint. Going out over the farm I would find the hogs in the corn field, the cattle breaking over the rotten fence, not a sign of clover pasture on the farm, and every field innocent of manure. In fact, cattle and grain will be about as scarce as clover and manure, and the only thing of value on the farm is the mortgage.

Perhaps the very next barnyard that I come to presents a very different appearance. I notice that the barn, though it may be small and even destitute of paint, is close, warm and neat, and with the sheds affords shelter for all the stock and farm machinery. The yard is destitute of rubbish, and though the fence surrounding it may be only a Virginia rail-fence it is good and strong, and as neat as such a fence can possibly be. The door-yard is clean and green, except the walks and they are clean, the gates hung on stout hinges and the house well covered with paint.

Going over the farm I find it well fenced, stocked, clovered and manured, and if there is a mortgage on the farm I am sure it will not remain long, for where there's a will there's a way. It does not take any extra faculties to tell good from poor farmers, and I am sure every reader can do so.

How to Burn Clay. The burning of the clay of a garden is of rendering the soil permanently mellow and friable, and of greatly adding to its the year, any money left after the payment the Many "-London, 171 Fleet-street,gives a method of doing it on a large scale, and the Journal of Horticulture says that there is no doubt of its immediate and permanent advantage. If this were alw.ys the case one should expect to see the sites of brickkilns and other large fires overrun by luxuriant weeds from flying seeds, instead of remaining sterile for a length of time, as frequently observed. It in a small way where tough clay makes gardening all but impracticable. The roasting of earth for potting flowers is secure the destruction of pestiferous seeds. do, and hence the law acts indirectly as an germs, and insects. The clay referred to encouragement to them. Again, the balin the pamphlet was so tough and adcentre, and a gutter to supply draft. The clay around, excepting that of the somewhat improved surface, was then thrown on in open lumps to about a foot deep, and the fire started and watched. Fresh clay was added when any part of the clay on the heap became burning hot. When this last was heated a long hooked iron rod was used to break down and distribute the fire so as to enlarge it. More wood was laid on, flat this time, and over it more clay, which had been taken out ready so that the wood could be covered quickly. This breaking down, extension of base, and renewing, was repeated until all the clay had its sticky tenacity and other bad qualities roasted out of it. The succeeding crops are described as having been amazingly fine.

Wheat, Clover and Sheep. thirteen bushels in the United States. Wheat is no longer a profitable crop in many parts of this country where the yield was very large within the memory of men who are still young. The soil of England has been cropped as many centuries as ours has decades, and is increasing instead of diminishing in fertility. The English have rendered continued wheat production practicable by combining this industry with growing clover and raising sheep. It is likely that we must adopt this practice, or give up raising wheat except on new land, and our supply of virgin soil will soon te exhausted. Clover returns to the surface soil much more than it takes from it. It derives much of its sustenance from the air. Its growth is wonderfully increased by an application of land plaster, which costs very little. The production of clover improves the soil mechanically as well as chemically. Its roots penetrate the sub-soil deeper than any plow or harrow. Its foliage shades the soil and keeps it moist during very hot weather. There is no better food for sheep than clover. Sheep while feeding on clover leave their droppings scattered about where they will manure the soil to the best advantage Winter wheat sown on a clover sod enriched by the manure of sheep will produce a vigorous growth, and ordinarily affords good pasture during several months. Where winters are mild wheat may be eaten off by sheep without injury to the crop. In fact, the yield of grain is often increased by allowing sheep to feed on the foliage during a portion of the winter put a stop to the nefarious trade. Un-

Dogs or Sheep-Which?

It will soon become a question with our farmers whether they had better keep dogs get rid of their dogs. It doesn't appear that keeping both will pay. A Michigan correspondent of the Country Gentleman, residing at Homer, has some sensible remarks on this subject, which we publish herewith. They are worthy of attention: "For the ten years ending with 1879.

the number of sheep kept in this State decreased four and one-half per cent. Notwithstanding this large decrease in numbers, there were over seven hundred thousthere were ten years before. In 1869 the keeping is more profitable now than it was then? I believe there are several reasons prices, has tempted many of our woolgrowers to part with sheep that might perhaps have better been kept at home.

"But not the least of the causes for the as a pure article. decline of sheep husbandry of late years, is to be found in the destruction of sheep by dogs-a cause which seems to be alarmingly on the increase. Within a few miles of this village, during the last fifteen | cold frosty mornings, deliberately grasp months, no less than 180 sheep have been killed by dogs. Nor is the evil confined to this locality alone. Hardly a paper comes to hand that does not bring an account of of his horse if he has the heart to do it. damage done in other localities in this The horse is an animal of nervous organ-State. The present dog law seems to be totally inadequate for purposes of protection, although it does in most cases secure remuneration to the victim. By it a tax is laid upon all dogs (one dollar per head for males, three dollars for females) whose owners can be found. The proceeds of this tax are placed in the township treasury for the remuneration in certain cases of persons losing sheep by dogs. When a person has any sheep killed by dogs his first duty is to use all possible diligence to discover the owner of the guilty dog. If he fin is the man, and he is financially responsible, then the owner can recover damages to the extent of twice the value of the sheep killed or injured. If he fails to find the owner of the dog, or he proves to be an irresponsible person, then the loser is entitled to pay for his sheep from an old and often a very complete method | the proceeds of the dog tax, kept in the treasury for that purpose. At the end of fertility. A little manual, "Manures for of damages, is turned over to the school fund.

"There are several defects in this law. as was fully shown at a meeting of farmers and wool-growers, held in the vi.lage a on the old system received 17 lbs, with hay few days since to consider the matter. In and straw, per day; now they are allowed: the first place, it does not in the least tend one-third less hay, 9 lbs of oats, 7 lbs to check the increase of dogs in the hands of irresponsible persons. They may keep just as many as they can pay taxes on. Not infrequently they manage to evade the is easy, however, to test the matter payment of taxes altogether. The dogs straw; 18 lbs maize, 10 lbs hay and 7 of belonging to such men are largely responsible for the damage done. The men know that they cannot be held responsible common, but it is resorted to chiefly to in any way for the damage their dogs may nce of moneys each year being turned hesive before being burned that the work. over to the school fund, it may happen, as men were obliged to dip their spades con- in an adjoining town this year, that the dog ers, and to discern how rapidly they were stantly in water to cause it to slip off the tax proves insufficient to pay the damage metal. A stack of wood was built up five arising during the year. With a tax feet across and high, with kindling in the amounting to about \$8, there are claims January they weighed respectively 120 and meat; but I should not advise poultry against the town for \$130. The law 136 pounds, and continued to gain steadily makes it the duty of justices of the peace to appraise the damages, when, in many instances, they are men not well qualified for the performance of that duty. The result of the meeting was a petition to the legislature, praying for the amendment of the law in these particulars, and asking for such general legislation as should tend to check the undue increase of worthless dogs.

# A Valuable Cross

Dr. A. S. Heath, who was sent by the American Institute Farmers' Club to attend the New Jersey State Fair, and report to the club, says he saw on exhibition there a pure Jersey bull crossed on a pure In Great Britain the average yield of of thighs. Glossy black and elegant; as wheat is twenty-six bushels per acre, against fine a style of the perfect dairy cow as one would meet in a season of fairs. The heifer would weigh about 850 or 900 pounds; but with short legs, and capacious food and milk reservoirs; with fine head, thin neck, smooth shoulders, straight back, broad loins and hips, plump, square rump, fine long tail with a large silvery white switch. This animal, he says, is as good behind her shoulders as the best Jerseys before them. She looked a perfect family cow and only three years old. From both of these animals, being full brother and sister, and both polled, and resembling each other as closely as a male and female can, he says he must conclude that both parents were good, and that the polled Angus maintains its stamina ad mirably. The owner and breeder assured him that this heifer was a superior milker and butter maker .- New York Farmer and Dairgman.

Immitation or Adulterated Butter. All the prominent butter dealers and commission merchants on South Water street, Chicago, the principal location of this class of dealers in that city, have signed an agreement not to sell or deal in any imitation of butter, either as butter or under its through the fears of the Chicago dealers which were aroused by the resistance now taking shape in Germany and England by the newspapers against the importation of adulterated butter from America. It is thought the trade will be ruined if some decided action is not immediately taken to

the merchants of the butter and cheese trade of this city should join in this move ment to put a stop to the trade in adulterand go out of sheep, or keep sheep and ated butter, not only for the purpose of saving our trade with Europe, but to retain the good will of the generous consumers of our own large cities, who are rapidly becoming such profitable customers to the butter trade.

#### The Export of Dairy Products.

The American Dairyman publishes a statement of the exports of butter and cheese from the port of New York from May 1st, 1880, the beginning of the trade mud, and the harrow in the middle of the and pounds of wool clipped in 1879 than year, to January 26th. From it we learn that the total amount of butter exported I know that that farmer is not making average product per head was a little less during that time was 24,983,773 lbs., and than four and one-half pounds; in 1879 it that the exports of cheese for the same was a trifle over five pounds. This is a date amounted to 118,214,896 lbs. It also gratifying exhibit, and indicates that sheep appears that the amount of oleo-margarine sent abroad during the same period amountten years ago. How is it then that we are ed to 8,142,890 lbs. As undoubtedly a good keeping fewer sheep now than we were deal of the latter product goes abroad under the name of butter, and a large for this. The advent of the foot rot about amount of sueine, or lard butter, also finds ten years ago, with the excessive trouble it its way to other countries, it is quite procaused sheep raisers was one source of dis- bable that the amount of compounds incouragement; then the extraordinary de | tended to take the place of butter exported mand made upon this State for sheep to is nearly one half that of the pure article. stock up the far western States and Ter- No wonder we have a dull butter market, ritories, with the accompanying high and we cannot feel surprised if the reputation of American butter is surely depre ciating in the markets of the world, from the fact that such vile compounds are sold

Horses and Iron Bits. An experienced horseman says: "Let any one who has the care of a horse these in his hand a piece of iron; indeed, let him touch it to the tip of his tongue, and then let him turust the bit into the mouth ization. His mouth is formed of delicate glands and tissues. The temperature of the blood is the same as in the human being, and, as in the man, the mouth is the warmest part of the body. Imagine, we repeat, the irritation that would be to the human, and, if not the same degree, still the suffering to the animal is very great. And it is not a momentary pain. Food is eaten with difficulty, and the irritation repeated day after day, causes loss of appetite and strength. Many a horse has become worthless from no other cause but this. Before India rubber bits were to be had I myself used a bit covered with leather, and on no account would have dispensed with it in freezing weather.

#### Feeding Horses in France.

The omnibus company of Rouen brings its testimony to the satisfactory substitution of half the feed of oats by corn. This change has been in operation since 1875. Only the maize instead of being crushed, is cooked, and then rolled in bran, so as to be coated with the latter as an almond with sugar in the bonbon. The horses maize and 24 lbs bran. A carrier's company in the same city since 1876 has completely dispensed with oats; the maize is mixed whole, with the chopped hav and straw constitute the daily ration, and the horses execute work from 12 to 20 miles per day. In Belgium, crushed beans are commonly given with chopped straw, to horses.

# Stock Notes.

sheep-breeder, last winter fed 336 wethers, and to discern how rapidly they were meat hangs where the fowls can help them. gaining in flesh selected two which he up to the 12th of April, when they weighed prevails, to try feeding meat in this fashion. 150 and 170. They were fed 11 pounds of corn daily with all the hay they could round. I have all the raw bones that I eat. The total cost for feed being estimated at 17 cents per month—an increase of 20 cents per month for each sheep over the value of food eaten.

F. B. SHARES, of Pittsfield, N. Y., a large feeder and fattener of sheep, stated at a recent meeting of the Western New York Farmers' Club that his rule of feeding is to feed daily one pound of corn per 100 pounds live weight of sheep. At present he is feeding 200 lambs on a mix- and gravelly locality, I have discarded ture of equal parts in bulk of bran, oats and corn. Prefers the Cotswold to any polled Angus cow. The produce was a other breed for fattening. He once fed two-year-old bull of a dull brown color but 60 coarse wooled and 80 fine wooled of good form; and a heifer, raven black sheep, and on the same feed the coarse with a light shade on the belly and inside gained 7 pounds a month and the fine 31 pounds, and the fine ate the most hay. Some of our Merino champions may feel tirely free from lice. I know from experisomewhat incredulous about the results of such an experiment.

THERE was a meeting of the Wool Growers and and Sheep Breeders Association of Kansas, at Topeka, commencing on the third Tuesday of January, 1881. The wool growing interest has attained a considerable magnitude and is steadily growing, but sheep raisers are constantly subjected to annoyance and loss from the depredations of dogs and wolves, and it depredations of dogs and wolves, and it is for this reason that the meeting was held of the chicks raised from this yard the at Topeka during the session of the Legislature, in order to get legislative aid in doing away with the dog nuisance.

# Agricultural Items.

A GERMAN named Meyer has been fined and

Ind., state that wheat is badly injured in that section, and farmers would sell their chances for \$2 per acre.

SHEEP will be sheared by machines at Rus sell. Kansas, on the 13th of April, the occasreal name. This action was brought about sion being a sheep-shearing festival, held by the Central Kansas Sheep Growers.

THE large drops of water which are found in the leaves of cabbages in the morning, even in the dry weather, when there is no dew, are the result of vegetable perspiration as has been ascertained beyond doubt by Dr. Moll, of Amsterdam. Many plants have special water pores, in addition to the stodoubtedly these fears are well founded, and mates, or breathing pores, which in most plants occupy the under surface of the leaf.

At a meeting of the Western New York Farmers' Club, at Rochester, the discussion turned on the value of corn ground with the cobs as feed. Most of the members believed that there was not sufficient nutriment contained in the cobs to pay for grinding. One member stated that for sheep and lambs he would not grind grain, but that if fed to swine it increases in value 33 per cent by be ing finely ground. The same gentleman stated that one gill of corn, with what cut grain he will eat, will carry a sheen through the win

THE importation of American sausage and inced pork into Germany having been prohibited by an imperial decree, dealers in the United States began to send live hogs to the German ports and the importations being eceived with favor, western stock dealers are reparing to go into the business extensively. The objection of the German authorities to the importation of prepared meats was be cause of their liability to adulteration, which shows what a bad character we are getting mong foreign nations on account of our pro clivities for "mixing things."

# Che Poultry Pard.

INCUBATORS AND PROFITS FROM POULTRY.

Fanny Field, in the Ohio Farmer, says her mind is "all torn up" on the incu bator question. She has tried three and discarded them, and now, disregarding the old adage "three times and out," is puzzling her brain to decide whose "ma chine" out of a baker's dozen. each with a bushel of recommendations, she shall choose for the fourth trial. She quotes a writer in the Poultry World who pertinently says, "Incubators are made to sell first and hatch afterward," which is true of many a thing besides the one particularized, but she'll buy another to fill out her quartette, see if she don't, for "the

roman who de iberates is lost." When Fanny tells us that from a breeding stock of 200 chickens, ducks and turkeys, she made a clear profit of nearly \$1,000, we feel that we are immediately concerned as to the modus operandi, and her narrative assumes the interest of the most startling page in a sensational novel. We consider the matter with reference to Poor Richard's maxims and Simple Proportion. "What man hath done man can do," and "if 200 fowls afferd a profit of nearly \$1,000, 100 ditto will give us a gain of \$500, there or thereabout," and the question of a wife's share of the farm profits resolves itself into a right to a grinding monopoly of the poultry business.

Fanny "gives away" the secrets of her occupation as follows, the gist of the matter being found, however, in her closing statement that she studied economy in everything, and looked closely after the

"My fowls have a warm breakfast every morning about half-past seven, made of boiled potatoes, turnips or carrots mashed and mixed with wheat bran; or of scraps from the table boiledup with bo and after the bones are taken out, the "soup" thickened up with bran; or of bran and shorts scalded with skim milk; or of ground oats scalded with milksometimes one thing, sometimes another; we don't believe in feeding the same thing for three hundred and sixty-five mornings in a year. At noon we throw a few handof oats or buckwheat, just to keep them out of mischief; and a full feed of grain, generally corn, at night. They have water or milk by them all the time, like wise green food in the shape of cabbages fastened just high enough for the fowls to 'meat victuals" whenev selves to want it, and I have yet to see any ill effects keepers who live where chicken I keep a supply of crushed oyster shells, charcoal and gravel in the houses the year can get, crushed into bits and given to the

"My fowls' quarters are warm-never freezes inside even when the mercury indicates sixteen degrees below zero outside. No artificial heat: don't believe in it. except for raising young chicks. The house where I keep my laying hens is nearly all under ground except the south front, which is nearly all glass, with board hutters and mats night. When I kept poultry on a damp, clayey soil I had floors in all the houses, but now that I am situated in a high, dry

floors entirely. "The dusting bin is a large box about eighteen inches high and two thirds full of road dust and coal or wood ashes, whichever we happen to have, and a box of insect powder mixed in. With the aid of this dusting bin and a plentiful supply of tobacco leaves in the nests, coal oil on the perches, the fowls keep themselves enence that one must be very careful about using much coal oil around the nests when the eggs are to be used for hatching, so I have, to be on the safe side, quit using it in the nests, and instead use tobacco leaves among the nesting. I raise the to-bacco myself, and find it but very little trouble.

I keep two yards of Light Brahmas, on of Partridge Cochins, and four of Plymouth Rocks. Have tried about all the standard varieties, and finally settled down upon these three as the most profitable to ! "One yard of Light Brahma hens we cockerels are caponized as soon as old nough, and the pullets fatted for the Thanksgiving market. The other yard of Brahmas are kept pure, and the eggs sold for hatching and used in our own hatching room. As soon as the chieks from this yard are well feathered up they are ex-A GERMAN named Meyer has been fined and imprisoned in New York City, for selling diseased meat to be manufactured into sausages.

REPORTS from the vicinity of Valparaiso, sell for 'fency prices'.

sell for 'fancy prices.'
"The Partridge Cochins are kept pure in color to raise pure blooded cocks to mate with the Brahma hens for capons, and while we are about it we turn an honest penny by selling eggs for hatching, and raising a few exhibition birds.

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FEBRUARY 8 I

Portienlti

institutions of American pecially of that of the United States; but, while recognized fact, and while fluence it has so long ex character and intelligence freely conceded, the fact noticeable that the scho rule, has not given such refinement of its builders as might reasonably be exp who seldom fail to surrou with at least some evidtaste and refinement; a might be expected to indi surround their children school years, with associa acter calculated to elevate stead of begetting the rowdyism, so naturally re

couth or uncongenial sur That the characterizati at is true of the typical house, will, we fancy, ha ed; and we trust that the house will not be held to Such being the condition we not fairly invuire if it that we were looking abo It is, beyond doubt, a effect even an obvious a form in the face of the through whose instrum whose benefit, the result plished. The effort, ho inaugurated, within the p Secretary of the State

ciety; and the responses have been such as to as subject is an interesting of ple; while the school a State have manifested m est and approval. It however, that little can plished, except by the di of the law making powe prehension we suggest bringing the subject to Legislature at its prese with this view, we sugg the effect that when any a township shall become of an adequate parcel of pose (say not less than forty scholars) and shall set of school buildings t furthermore, devise and the planting, arrangeme tion thereof, which sha dorsement and approval thorities (say the towns) ties) and when they hav on, in pursuance of su amount in either money of such expenditure sha trict to receive a specia from the treasury of th applied to the carryin work of improvement a the expenditure of the s. to the proper officers, a such plan, and the exp to become part of the a Superintendent of Publ to constitute an item in

could, beyond doubt, a in the process of imp posed. But, to enable must himself be first ed mand for such teacher however, volunteer eff rapidly supply the la thus qualified would, i cupy such a vantage gr perforce, others would come similarly qualifie fication should doubt the requisite certificate other needful quali teacher could be depen to watch over and pr ments, whether compl and he might, indeed, ing, not interest men operation among the se ing them to even unde ornamentation during school.

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HORTICULTU

At the January me

County Horticultural appointed for the pur of the best five variet for market purposes. included the No Canada, Baldwin, I ing, and Golden er discussion, was a the Society. Mr. 1 the Red Canada the all purposes, keeping its flavor, but the fru in size as the tree gro though superior as re and cooking qualities and frequently winte in setting an orchard of the tree would be ings. Several memb Golden Russet, sayi relled and kept in a prime in May and J were good bearers a ly free from worms. ciety the Ben Davis tively worthless, it b ior in every respect ing. On account met with ready sale as meritorious as otl in appearance. The was thought to be those which were

> A Maine correspo Tribune writes, tha account of a fruit g

> branches of his No longest days of Ju-

full flow, he took the branches of an ty, taking off abou bark all around.

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kinds from our reader

rowdyism, so naturally resulting from uncouth or uncongenial surroundings. That the characterization above hinted at is true of the typical Northern school house, will, we fancy, hardly be questioned; and we trust that the Michigan school house will not be held to be an exception. Such being the condition of affairs, may we not fairly invuire if it is not fully time that we were looking about for a remedy?

It is, beyond doubt, a difficult task to effect even an obvious and desirable reform in the face of the apathy of those through whose instrumentality, and for whose benefit, the result must be accomplished. The effort, however, has been inaugurated, within the past year, by the Secretary of the State Horticultural Society; and the responses to his proposals have been such as to assure us that the subject is an interesting one to many people; while the school authorities of the State have manifested more or less interest and approval. It seems, probable however, that little can be really accomplished, except by the direct co-operation of the law making power. Under this apprehension we suggest the propriety of bringing the subject to the notice of the Legislature at its present session; and, with this view, we suggest legislation to the effect that when any school district in a township shall become the owner, in fee of an adequate parcel of land for the purpose (say not less than one acre for each forty scholars) and shall build a suitable set of school buildings thereon, and shall, furthermore, devise and adopt a plan for the planting, arrangement and ornamentation thereof, which shall receive the indorsement and approval of the proper authorities (say the township school authori ties) and when they have expended thereon, in pursuance of such plan, a special amount in either money or labor, the proof of such expenditure shall entitle such district to receive a special gratuity, in cash, from the treasury of the township, to be applied to the carrying forward of the work of improvement and ornamentation the expenditure of the same to be reported to the proper officers, and a statement of such plan, and the expenditures thereon, to become part of the annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction; and to constitute an item in his annual state

The teacher, if qualified and interested could, beyond doubt, aid most effectively in the process of improvement, as proposed. But, to enable him to do so, he must himself be first educated. If the demand for such teachers be once created, however, volunteer effort would doubtless rapidly supply the lack, while teachers thus qualified would, in consequence, occupy such a vantage ground that, almost perforce, others would be impelled to become similarly qualified; while such qualification should doubtless be guarded by the requisite certificate, as in the case of other needful qualifications. Such a teacher could be depended upon, not only to watch over and protect the improvements, whether completed or in progress, and he might, indeed, do much by exciting, not interest merely, but active cooperation among the scholars, and in leading them to even undertake supplementary ornamentation during the recesses of the T. T. LYON.

# HORTICULTURAL HINTS.

At the January meeting of the Allegan County Horticultural Society, a committee appointed for the purpose, reported a list of the hest five varieties of winter apples for market purposes. The list presented included the Northern Spy, Red Canada, Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening, and Golden Russet; and after discussion, was adopted by a vote of the Society. Mr. La Fleur considered the Red Canada the best apple shown for all purposes, keeping well, and retaining its flavor, but the fruit is said to diminish in size as the tree grows old. The Baldwin though superior as regards bearing, keeping and cooking qualities, is not entirely hardy. and frequently winter-kills in wet soils, but in setting an orchard, one-half or one-third of the tree would be Baldwins and Greenings. Several members recommended the Golden Russet, saying if the fruit was bar-sitive as the Mimosa" has passed into a long shape, from which, probably, it has relled and kept in a cool cellar it would be prime in May and June, and that the trees were good bearers and the apples generally free from worms. By a vote of the Society the Ben Davis was declared comparatively worthless, it being considered inferior in every respect except in point of keeping. On account of its color it usually met with ready sale, but was by no means as meritorious as other sorts less attractive in appearance. The list of five varieties was thought to be too small to include those which were desirable for market

longest days of June when the sap was in heat seemingly aiding the power of movefull flow, he took occasion to bark one of ment. the branches of an apple tree of that varie. ty, taking off about eight inches of the

come plump fruit buds preparatory to branches no blossom-buds appear. He has SCHOOL HOUSES AND GROUNDS way, for over forty years, with good results in fruit the next season. But it has been The school house has long since come to deemed by fruit growers in Maine a harsh he recognized as one of the indispensable way of promoting early fruiting of apple institutions of American society; and estrees, consequently root pruning has been pecially of that of the more northern practised and recommended instead, but Inited States; but, while this is a well the former is more practicable and less liarecognized fact, and while the potent inble to injure the longevity of the trees. fluence it has so long exerted upon the The same correspondent also relates the character and intelligence of our people is following incident. "When I was a boy, freely conceded, the fact has been no less some sixty-five years ago, one of my uncles noticeable that the school house, as a told me that while living in Middleboro, rule, has not given such evidence of the Mass., (wood being scarce then, \$7 per refinement of its builders and supporters cord), his father had a large, vigorous anas might reasonably be expected from those ple tree, bearing only now and then a few who seldom fail to surround their homes excellent sweet apples. It being the midwith at least some evidences of culture, dle of June, his father said to him: "You taste and refinement; and who, hence, may bark that tree and let it stand till fall, might be expected to indulge the wish to and it will make a good lot of oven wood surround their children, during their for winter." He stripped the bark from school years, with associations of a charthe collar as far up the tree as the bark acter calculated to elevate and refine, inwould run among the branches. Being stead of begetting the coarseness and very near the house it was protected from the scorching sun, and a new, smooth bark formed all around, and the next year and ever after, it bore large crops of beautiful apples.'

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman writing from Roseville, Mich., says in reference to the liability of the Fameuse or two orchards, one on sandy loam, the other on clay loam. The sandy loam orchard contains one tree of the Fameuse, the other contains 16 trees. On the clay loam there has been steady disappointment until this year. The past season was favorable, but not more so than some other seasons." Two years ago this winter I hauled 32 loads of leached ashes on the first named orchard. which contains four acres. One year ago this winter we spread broadcast 40 loads of leached ashes on the other orchard, which contains six acres. My conclusion in the matter is that the ashes contained just the required nutriment which the trees needed. Before applying the ashes on the 1st orchard the fruit of the Fameuse tree was always perfect. The conclusion is, to my mind, that the Fameuse does better on sandy loam or gravelly soil, than on clay. I have prevented the White Doyenne pear from cracking by liberally applying ashes."

The New England Farmer describes a new apple received from E. P. Roe, which is a seedling from the "Lady," to which he has given the name of "Highland Beauty." It is of medium size, oblate, very regular; surface smooth and shining or polished, of a waxen yellow color, marked with bright red; with deep depressions at both stem and calyx, making altogether a very handsome and showy fruit for the table. It has a mildly sub-acid flavor, flesh white and tender, with a very small core. The specimens had been kept in a room where they had been subject to alterations of heat and cold, and had suffered somewhat in appearance, but Mr. Roe says, that it properly cared for, they will retain their beauty and flavor until May.

At the last meeting of the Ohio Hortiexhibited specimens of medium sized. bright red-striped apples, and some exhibited. The other portions of the tree healthy fruit. which were also grafted, but, upon which the grafts failed to grow, continue to bear only the small green apples. This exhibit influence of the graft upon the stock.

# FLORICULTURAL.

Pitcher plants have for several years received much attention from botanists and hybridists, who have succeeded in developing over a dozen varieties of hybrid origin. One of those most recently developed is called Nepenthes superba, and is a conspicuous and curious plant, with widely lanceolate leaves, each terminating in a long pendent stem, from which rises a very sizable and respectable pitcher, furnished with a lid a la syrup cup. The pitchers are thickly spotted with fiery red, a color which predominates over the whole surface; the edges of the leaves are slightly serrated, and the midrib is very showy, being of a bright red. A plant of this variety is very interesting and extremely conspicuous, both on account of its brilliancy of coloring and its curious formation. Another species N. sanguinea, has its pitchers fully nine inches in length, and of a bright red color; this however, is ex-

tremely rare. It is a native of India, and belongs to the proverb, and Shelly has made it the subdownward, alternately, stopping an instant,

WILLIAM MORRIS, the poet whose

florists' attempts in producing double flow- pears, but is not cultivated for fruit. practised the above on other trees in a small ers. "Be very shy of double flowers; choose the old Columbine where the clustering doves are unmistakable and distinct, not the double one, where they run into mere tatters. Choose (if you can get it) the old China Aster with the yellow centre, that goes so well with the purple-brown stems and curiously-coloured florets, instead of the lumps that look like cut paper. of which we are now so proud. Don't be swindled; out of that wonder of beauty, a single Snowdron: there is no gain and plenty of loss in the double one. More loss still in the double Sunflower, which is a coarse-coloured and dull plant, whereas the single one, though a late-comer to our gardens, is by no means to be despised, since it will grow anywhere, and is both interesting and beautiful, with its sharplychiselled yellow florets relieved by the quaintly-patterned sad-coloured centre clogged with honey and beset with bees and butterflies."

#### A PLEA FOR OUR PEACH OR-CHARDS.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer

The peach orchards of South Haven are on trial. For some days and nights we have been favored with a cold east wind. causing the mercury to cuddle down to ten Snow apple to crack and scab, that he has below 0 in some places on the lake shore. We always rest secure while the wind blows from the west; but when it comes from Detroit we begin to feel a little restless. On the morning of the 9th of Feb., six years ago, you sent us a cold blast, killing nearly all of our peaches for that year. Now be a little merciful this year, rest satisfied with you what have already done and moderate your breath a little. South Haven entertains a kindly feeling for Detroit, and if you will agree to let up just a trifle, or turn the wind around to the west, we promise to send you a basket of No. 1 peaches next September.

I have just examined buds cut from my orchard, and find them all right; how long they may remain so is the question, as our winter is a very unusual one. Since the winter I have already referred to, Lake Michigan has been, comparatively speaking, free from ice; but this winter your east wind has blown the ice and snow-slush perhaps, half way across the Lake. If you will kindly consent not to turn the crank any tighter, we will, other things being equal, have a large crop of peaches next sea-Yours truly,

SOUTH HAVEN, Feb. 3d. 1881.

#### The Culture of the Quince.

J. LANNIN.

A correspondent of the American Farmer says that the cultivation of the quince is quite limited in the United States, and authors and writers on fruit culture seldom refer to it; and why, we are at a loss to conjecture-for "the golden fruit of the quince," when properly grown, commands almst fabulous prices. The tree is quite hardy, and may be allowed its natural bush form, or trained and pruned as tree. Many sections of our country are congenial to its propagation and adapted cultural Society, held at Columbus, were to its culture. It is easily propagated by grafting and budding, by seeds, layers or cuttings, but the last method only is cal- tion; very small green apples from the same culated to produce the greatest abundance tree, a natural seedling, originally bearing of delicious fruit. It is especially valuable only the small green variety. The fruit for drying, for marmalades, jellies, prewas grown in Delaware County, and the serves, etc. What is known as quince red apple is supposed to be a "sport" that cheese is made of quince marmalade boil followed the grafting of a portion of the ed down firm as cheese, and can be cut in affairs, raised very few queens, consequenttree with grafts of King of Thompson slices, and is generally preferred to the ly many old queens will die this winter. anty apple. The small side limbs best marmalade. The farmer's wife ever In some parts of the country, bees could upon the original stock, below the grafts, keeps a sharp lookout for her supply of not obtain sufficient stores to winter upon, it was reported, produced the red apples this, at present, comparatively rare but and will die of starvation. A rich man

to the pear will answer for the quince. For the last four or five years I have applied my refuse brine to my quince bushes, resulting in vigorous growth and abundant fruitfulness. I pour it in early spring, them starve? as soon as the frost is out of the ground, a few feet from the bushes, about six quarts

to each plant." The quince has a wide range and will flourish in many States. It delights in a moist, deep soil; but the best soil seems to be a moderate clayey or gravelly loam -moist, but not wet. It will, however, do about as well on dry gravelly ridges and cool situations near streams. In the Northern States, a warm soil and location are necessary to ripen the Pear and Portugal varieties. The Middle States are the peculiar home of the quince but, it flourishes well in many parts of the South, and in several of the Western and Northwestern States. In fact, wherever the fruit s scarce, it is due to want of culture and

attention. This fruit was held in high favor by the most remarkable species under cultivation. the garden of Eden. The quince is the fruit of the Cydonia vulgaris, so named from Cyorder Leguminosa. Nearly every one has donia, a town of Crete, famous for aboundheard of the Sensitive plant, and "as sening with its fruit. One species is of an obits French name coin or coing; Armavalject of one of his most charming minor coreign, the cornered apple or wedge apple. poems. But the Telegraph plant is "a new G. quitte napfel. The quince tree, Pyrus departure." Darvin, in his "Power of Cydonia of Linnaus, but which is consid-Movement in Plants" says: "No one sup. ered by Miller and other botanists as a lateral leaflets of Desmodium gyrans are of name of Cydonia, consists according to any use to the plant, and why they should them, of three exotic species, namely: 1. behave in this manner is unknown." The The oblong or apple quince, the fruit of warm day, when the plant is standing in a the base. 2. Maliforma, or apple quince, moderately high temperature. Two small having oval leaves which are of a woolly leaflets may be noticed to move upward or texture on the lower side. 3. The Lusit-

buds on the branch have dwarfed and be- Volsung" have made him famous, has The former is most esteemed and cultivatcome out in a new role, and is discoursing ed. The third variety or French quince, blossoming next spring, while on the other on gardening. We give his criticisms of is used by nurserymen for stocks to dwarf

#### Horticultural Notes.

face of the ground under the tree, and raked in, then a light mulch of straw, hay or leaves The German crude muriate cf potash is refered to as least expensive, and one or two pounds, according to the size of the tree and the spread of its branches, is a sufficient quantity-one portion to be applied late in the fall, the other early in the spring.

GRAFTING GRAPE VINES .- Grapes can be grafted, although grafting has not been much practiced in this country. Various methods of grafting have been recommended, but the following is probably as good as any: The old vine should be cut off below the ground early in the spring, and before the sap has started, and cleft in the same manner as an apple or pear stock. The cutting is prepared ndinserted in the manner usual with other grafts. The stock is bound up and the earth replaced. The cutting should have one eye left above the ground .- Lewiston Journal.

Most members of the Western New York Horticultural Society favored the thinning of fruits, that subject being under consideration. W. C. Barry, of Mount Hope Nurseries, said it was not possible to grow good exhibition pears without thinning the clusters. James Vick believed a man had no business to grow apples unless he would thin them, and E foody thought that if three-fourths of the fruit was gathered at the proper time from trees of the Northern Spy variety, the yield would be nearly as much in measure, and the value twice as great as it left unthinned.

Forcep strawberries are in market in New York at \$6 per quart, the "quart" being of that character which leaves an "aching void" etween itself and a bona fide measure. A cup containing 15 or 20 berries sells at \$2 whole sale. These hot-house berries come princi-pally from New Jersey, one firm at West Hoboken having an acre and a half there The workingman can indulge in his chronic grumble at the business being run exclusively in the interest of the bloated bondholders, no one without an abiding interest ln U. S four per cents being able to afford ten cent mouthfuls of strawberry.

THE Portland Observer gives the method in which a gentleman in that vicinity keeps his apples through the winter, and by which they are said to keep as fresh as if just from the trees. They are carefully picked, barreled, and headelup. A trench is then dug, large and deep enough to receive the barrels about half way under ground. Straw is spread around, under and over the barrels and a light covering of dirt thrown on. When the weather becomes sufficiently cold to require it, he covers the whole quite deeply with coarse manure, and when a barrel of apples is needed opens one end of the trench and re-

# Apiarian.

Contributions to this Department will be welcome and should be addressed to Mr. A. B. WEED No. 75 Bagg Street, Detroit, Mich.

## Bees and Brimstone.

A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer writes as follows in regard to the practice of allowing weak colonies to die of starva-

"The increase in the number of colonies of bees, during the past two seasons, has been very small, owing to the partial failure of the honey crops, and where they were left to manage their own domestic once inquired of the writer, if we thought Mr. M. P. Auger, pomologist, says: bees had sufficient honey to last until flow-"Plant in deep, rich, moist soil, one rod ers bloomed. We replied that if ours had apart each way, and prune so that proper not sufficient, we should supply them. His was accepted as a curious instance of the culture can be given. Fertilizers suited answer was characteristic: 'I'll let mine take their chances. I'll not buy sugar for them.' Bee-keepers are apt to denounce those who brimstone their bees as cruel and unchristian, how about those who let

"We were once talking with a kindhearted Dane, who handled his bees so gently for fear of crushing one, about what he was going to do with a number of his colonies that were destitute of store. He replied: 'I'm going to brimstone them. The farmer selects his animals that he has no further use for, fattens and kills them an I no one calls him cruel. Why has not a bee-keeper the same right? I am not able to buy sugar for these colonies, and they would all perish with starvation before spring; the fumes of brimstone will kill them in a moment, and is not this better than to die a lingering death by starvation?

"Mr. Jones, of Canada, says, 'there is one redeeming feature about the system of bee-keeping practiced in Cyprus, Palestine and Syria; that is, although they are heathancients, who regarded it as emblematic of ens, they do not brimstone their bees, as love and happiness. Pliny tells how it do the christians of Europe and America. may be kept for winter use. It is thought Although they do not 'brimstone their The "Telegraph Plant" is one of the by some to have been the forbidden fruit of bees, we see by his own account that they let them starve. He says: 'It has been the worst honey year ever known in Cyprus. Three-fourths of the bees died last spring, and since thea three-fourths of what was left have died, so there are none in some localities, and only a few in others.'

"If we supersede a queen, we have first to decapitate the reigning majesty, or destroy her in some way, before another will poses that the rapid movements of the distinct genus of fruit trees under the be accepted, and yet we have never heard this practice denounced as unchristian.'

THE fact that bees do not frequent movement is most noticeable on a light, which is pear shaped and lengthened at certain plant in a given season, does not prove that is not a good honey plant, but only that they find another superior to it at the time. Bees will not gather long tanica, or Portugal quince, which has oval from inferior sources when there are other then moving again with a jerk. The plant leaves which are of a woolly texture on better just at hand. To illustrate this. A Maine correspondent of the New York is not sensitive to the touch, and the action the lower side. All the species are culti- white clover will secrete but very little Tribune writes, that having observed an seems to be quite spontaneous. It attains vated in Europe and to some extent in honey during a very dry summer, and account of a fruit grower who barked the a height of about two feet, and thrives this country. The two varieties princi- buckwheat will be visited very little by the branches of his Northern Spies during the best in high temperature, the increased pally cultivated here are the "Apple or bees in very dry or very wet weather. Orange," a large, bright yellow quince, Some of the best secretors of honey fail to which ripens in Virginia all through Sep- | do so under peculiar circumstances. Were tember and the early part of October, and the quantity of bees adequate to the supply the Portugal, longer in shape, lighter in of honey, they would gather from all good bark all around. The result was the leaf- "Earthly Paradise," and "Sigurd the color, and a little later than the other available sources at the same time.

ADVERTISEMENTS

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Having made arrangements to club the Michigan Farmer with the Cincinnati Weekly Commercial, we announce that we will furnish the Farmer and the Cincinnati Weekly Commercial, a large, 8-page, 56-column Family Newspaper, one ER and the CINCINNATI WEEKLY COMMERCIAL. a large, & page, 56-column Family Newspaper, one year, for \$2.50, and will give as a free prize to eack yearly subscriber under this clubbing arrangement any one book he may select from the following famous works—postage paid and free of all cost—the books being Harper's editions, unabridged, beautifully printed on good paper, in paper covers.

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# ADVERTISEMENTS. MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.— Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 15th day of September, A. D. 1879, executed by Jette Bressler, sometimes written Jettel Bressler, of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, to Fritz Knoch and Mary Knoch, his wife, of the same place, and recorded on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1879, at 4 o'clock P. M., in liber 154 of mortgages, on page 248, in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan; and whereas the said mortgage contained, the interest clause in said mortgage contained, the interest clause in said mortgage contained, the interest not having been paid when due, and remaining in arrears for the space of thirty days after maturity, and up to the date hereof, has selected to declare the whole amount due and payable, although the period for the payment of the principal has not yet expired, due notice of which selection having been given said mortgagors, and there being claimed to be due at the date hereof the sum of \$329 40-100 (Three Hundred, twenty-nine) Dollars and forty cents), and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I will sell at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder on WEDNESDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1881, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the east front door of the City Hall, Detroit, that being the building wherein the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held, the premises in said mortgage ementioned and described as all of lot numbered two (2) of the Antoine Beaubien farm, said lot being situated on the east side of Antoine is said mortgage ementioned and described as all of lot numbered two (2) of the Antoine Beaubien farm, said lot being situated on the east side of Antoine is said mortgage provided for in case of a foreciosure. Date Beauch and ARY KNOCH, his wife, JOSEPH KUHN.

Dated Detroit, this round and D. 1880.

FRITZ KNOCH and MARY KNOCH, his wife, JOSEPH KUHN, Mortgagees.

Attorney for Mortgagees. MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—

If Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 11th day of May, A. D. 1878, executed by William Wesch, and Louisa Weesch, his wife, of Springwells, Wayne County, Michigan, to Frderick C. Drews, of the same place, and recorded on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1878, at 10:15 o'clock, A. M., in liber 145 of Mortgages, on page 208, in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan; and there being claimed to be due at the date hereof, the sum of (\$543,00), five hundred and forty-three dollars, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I will sell at bublic auction or vendue to the highest bidder on WEDNESDAY, the FOURTH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1881, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the east front door of the City Hall, Detroit, that being the building wherein the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held, the premises in said mortgage mentioned and described as all that certain piece or parcel of land lying and heing sinsted in the Township of Spring of the county of Spring of Spring and heing sinsted in the Township of Spring of the county of Spring of Spri Hall Detroit, that being the building wherein the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held, the premises in said mortgage mentioned and described as all that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being situated in the Township of Spring-wells, Wayne County, Michigan, known and described as the easterly eighty (80) fect of the southerly one-half of lot numbered forty-four (44) of Hubbard's subdivision North of Fort street, of private claim number seventy-seven (77), (so called), and bounded as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point in the westerly line of Indian avenue, at the intersection of the southerly line of said lot, numbered forty-four (44), thence northerly along said westerly line of Indian avenue fifty (50) feet, thence westerly on a line parallel to the mortherly line of the Dix Road, so called, eighty (80) feet, thence esoutherly on a line parallel to the westerly line of Indian avenue fifty (50) feet to the counterly line of Indian avenue fifty (50) feet to the southerly line of said lot number forty-four (44), eighty (80) feet to the place of beginning, to satisfy the amount due at the date hereof, the interest accruing, the costs and expenses allowed by law, besides an attorney fee of thirty dollars (830), in said mortgage provided for in case of a fore-cloeure.

Dated Detroit, this Third day of February. A. D losure.

Dated Detroit, this Third day of February, A. D.

FREDERICK C. DREWS,
JOSEPH KUHN, Mortgage. MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE. - Whereas

ROPP'S

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1881. CHRISTOPH HENSIEN and PETER HENSIEN, JOSEPH KUHN, Attorney for Guardians.

Attorney for Guardians.

Mortgage Forectosure.—Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 18th day of December, A. D. 1875, executed by Charles Weech and William Weech. of Springwells, Wayne County, Michigan.to Frederick C. Drews, of the same place, and recorded on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1876, at 2:45 o'clock P. M., in liber 127 of mortgages, on page 145, in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan, and there being claimed to be due at the date hereof the sum of one thousand and seventy-nine dollars and 36-100 (\$1,079-36), and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I will sell at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, THE FOURTH DAY OF MAY, A. D., 1881, at eleven o'clock in the forencon of the said day, at the east front door of the City Hall. Detroit, that being the building wherein the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held, the premises in said mortgage mentioned and described as all that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the Township of Springwells, in the County of Wayne and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: A strip of land eighty (60) feet front on the Dix Road, so-called, running northerly the same width one hundred (100) feet along the west line of Indian Avennue, taken off from the easterly side of lot number forty-one (41) of Bela Hubbard's subdivision of private claim number seventy-seven (77) between Fort Street and the Michigan Central Railroad; said lot (number forty-one) being the north-west corner of Dix Road and Indian Avenue, according to the recorded plat thereof, to satisfy the amount due at the date hereof, the interest accruing, the costs and expenses allowed by law, besides an attorney fee of sixty dollars, (\$60 00), in said mortgage provided for in case of a foreclosure. Dated Detroit this 3d day of Februa MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE. - Whereas JOSEPH KUHN, Attorney for Mortgagee

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—Wherea default has been made in the conditions of a certam mortgage, bearing date the 11th day of December, A. D. 1876, executed by Lonis Dubois, and Julia Dubois, bis wife, of Detroit, Wkyne County, Michigan, to Peter Duflo, of Erin, Macomb County, Michigan, and recorded on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1876, at 5:59 o'clock, P. M., in liber 133 of mortgages on page 141, in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan, and there being claimed to be due at the date hereof, the sum of eight hundred, ninety-four dollars and 74-100 (\$894 74) and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I will sell at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, THE FOURTH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1881, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said devent the cest front door of the City Hell Detroit. or vende to the hindes, to stude, our wall NAESDAL, THE FOURTH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1881, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, at the east front door of the City Hall, Detroit, that being the building wherein the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held, the premises in said mortgage mentioned and described as all those certain pieces or parcels of land lying and being situated in the City of Detroit Wayne County, Michigan, known and described as lots numbered one hundred and four 104) and one hundred and five (105) of the subdivision of out-lot number one hundred and eighty-five (185) of the Rivard Farm; said lots being situated on the south side of Benton Street, between Hastings and Prospect Streets, in the City of Detroit, aforesaid, according to the recorded plat thereof, to satisfy the amount due at the date hereof, the interest accraing, the costs and expenses allowed by law, besides an attorney fee of Fifty dollars (\$50.00) in said mortgage provided for in case of a foreclosure, Dated Detroit, this third day of February, A. D. 1881.

PETER DUFLO, JOSEPH KUHN, Attorney for Mortgagee.

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Leave. Arrive.
B. C. and Saginaw Ex., †9:45 a m
B. C. and Saginaw Ex., †9:45 a m
B. C. and Saginaw Ex., †5:20 p m
Mackinaw Express... \*11:00 p m
†8:00 a m
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General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Detroit, Dec. 16, 1881.

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The 10:50 A. M. and the 7:10 P. M. trains arr and 6:40 F. M. and the 9:35 trains depart fr Brush Street depot; the other trains will rive and depart from the Third Street Depo DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN AND M.

Nov. 29th, 1880.

Trains leave and arrive at Brush street depot Detroit time, as follows:
Trains Leave—
Express, at 7:40 A. M. for Saginaw and Bay City
Mail, at 11:00 A. M., for Grand Rapids, Grand
Haven, Milwaukee and Chicago.
Grand Rapids Express, 6:00 P. M.
Night Express at 11:00 P. M. for Grand Rapids, and Grand Haven. Sleeping Car attached.
Grand Haven mixed, Saturdays only, at 11 P.
M.

M. Frains Arrive— Through Mail, 5:20 p. m. Detroit Express, 12:15 p. m. Night Express, 10:45 p. m. Holly Express, 8:20 A. m.

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Lima. 2:05 P M 10:10 A M Dayton. 4:45 P M 1:15 P M Cincinnati, iv. 8:30 A M 2:30 P M Dayton. 10:50 A M 5:00 P M Lima. 2:05 P M 7:50 P M Toledo. 5:45 P M 10:38 P M Monroe. 6:40 P M 11:24 P M G'd T'k Junc. 8:00 P M 11:24 P M G'd'd T'k Junc. 8:00 P M 11:23 P M †Daily from Toledo. \*Daily to Toledo. Ask for Tickets at Canada Southern and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern City Offices, and a Depots.

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Gen'l agent for Mich., Detroit

DETROIT, HILLSDALE & SOUTH-To take effect April 4, 1880.

To take effect April 4,

TRAINS WESTWRRD.

Evg Exp.

Ypstlanti. 5.45 p. m.
Saline. 6.13 "

Bridgewater 6.30 "
Manchester. 6.48 "
Brooklyh. 7.17 "
North Adams 8.02 "
Hillsdale 8.22 "
Bankers. 8.30 "

TRAINS EASYWARD.

Detroit Exp.
Bankers. 7.50 A. M.

Hillsdale 4.22 " Accom. 8.25 A.M. 8.57 \*\* 9.15 \*\* 10.08 \*\* 10.59 \*. 11.20 \*\* Bankers | 1.00 | Hillsdale | Ar | 1.00 | Hillsdale | H 2.30 4 2.45 4 3.47 4 4.15 4 4.83 4

Sundays.
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On and after Sunday, Dec. 19th, 1880, trains will arrive and depart from Detroit as follows: Going West Going Rast 

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# Che Michigan Farmer

State Journal of Agriculture. DETROIT, TUESDAY, FEB. 8, 1881.

MR. P. W. RYAN is the authorized sub scription agent of the MICHIGAN FARMER, and parties can pay money to him at our

#### WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week have been 48,968 bu. while the shipments were only 22,417 bu. The amount held in store at the close of the week was 1,254,143 bu. against 1,660,650 samply of this grain on January 29 was ma 006,000 bu. against 30,020,000 bu. at the rsponding date in 1880. This shows a she alling off in the amount in sight the faritious week of about 300,000 bu. he past week has been one of dullness

g to retard the movement. The reports owed the dullness to be equally prevalt there, and prices gradually dropping been tame and lifeless, with prices recordopened at \$1 01\$, and No. 2 do. at 974. There was a fractional decline each day until Friday, when No. 1 white sold at 99c, and No. 2 at 95c. On Saturday the ex tremely low prices caused considerable and dealers are only taking small quantities trading, and operators showed some animation. Prices, however, again receded, \$1 02# for No. 2 red.

The following table exhibits the daily prices of wheat from the 15th of January

to.	the 7th of red	ruary.	-		
		White extra	No. 1 white	No. 2 white	No. 2 red.
Jan	.15				
44	3	0 00	1 00	0 9616	0 97
60	4	0 00	1 00%	0 9612	*****
66	5	0 00	1 00	0 9616	1 02
+6	6	0 00	1 0016	0 9634	0 00
6.6		0 00	1 01	0 9634	0 00
44	8	0 00	1 01%	0 9734	0.00
66	10	0 00	1 0214	0 9816	0 00
+6	11	0 00	1 0216	0 9816	1 04
66	12	0 00	1 02	0 981	1 04
10 10	13	0 00	1 0214	0 9852	0 00
66	14	0 00	1 0172	0 9814	1 02
66	15	0 00	1 0134	0 98	1 04
66	17	0 00	1 0116	0 9714	0 00
66	18	0 00	1 0346	0 961	1 031/
44	19	0 00	1 01	0 97	1 04
46	00	0 00	1 0156	0 9714	1 04
66		0 00	1 0216	0 9736	0 00
66	21	0 00	1 0122		1 04
66	24	0 00	1 0136	0 971/2	
- 66			1 0114	0 9634	/4
**	00		1 0114		
44	26	0 00		0 9734	0 00
	MI	0 00	1 013/8	0 9714	0 00
**	AC	0 00	1 02	0 9734	0 00
	04	0 00	1 017/9	0 9716	1 0414
4.6		0 00	1 013/8	0 9714	1 0414
Feb		0 00	1 0114	0 97	0 00
66	2	0 00	1 0034	0 97	1 041/9
44	3	0 00	9934	9334	1 031/2
24	4	0 00	99	9516	1 0312

901/2 943/4 1 03/ The closing prices for futures yesterday as compared with those of Monda of last week, were as follows:

0 987/ 1 001/ 1 025/ 1 04/

The late news from England indicates great depression in the breadstuffs markets there. English buyers think they have in sight or within easy call a much larger quantity of wheat and flour than is likely to be wanted before next harvest, and they are naturally afraid to take hold, except on the hand to mouth plan. It certainly looks as if there is a bigger wheat surplus in the world than ever before, but it is not impossible that the situation is largely exaggerated. People who write and talk about these things are too apt to stretch the truth in either direction. The cable reports make the farmers' de-

liveries of home-grown wheat estimated in the United Kingdom at 120,000 to 140,000 quarters. The imports for the same week were 120,000 to 125,000 bbls of flour and 105,000 to 110,000 quarters of wheat, which with home deliveries, gave a weekly supply of 292,500 to 320,312 quarters, against 454,000 to 460,000 quarters estimated weekly consumption, indicating a deficiency in the week of 139,658 to 161,500 quarters. Stocks held there are very light for the season, and a continued shortage like the above would make a decided impression upon the market.

The situation of farmers in California, who have grown wheat the past season is not an encouraging one, judging from the following from the San Francisco Merchant: .

"The unprecedented fact stares us in the face that there is not a single vessel suitable for carrying wheat disengaged. Yesterday £4 was offered and refused for two vessels on re-charter. Even at the present low value of wheat, freights can not wance any higher, as the price of cargoes in England will not warrant it. The hope of getting our surplus of grain forwarded prior to July 1 is exploded. Lower freights can not be looked for until a great addition is made to our fleet of ve els on the The condition of affairs in Oregon, will be seen by the interesting letter of our regular correspondent, is even worse, rards moving of the crop, than our the absence of any market, nominal prices of wheat were higher in proportion in Portland than in San Francisco.

The reports from Illinois and some parts of Indiana show that grave fears are entertained by the farmers of those sections for that market at the close of the week were the winter wheat now in the ground. It is as follows: stated that the early snowfall was succeded | Western imitation creamery,

by a thaw, which changed it into slush, aud a later frost transformed that into ice, which imperils the crop.

#### CORN AND OATS

The receipts of corn here the past week mount to 8,717 bu and the shipments to 1,913 bu. The amount held in store amounts to 7,881 bu, against 9,735 bu at corresponding date of 1880. The visible supply in the country on January 29 amounted to 16,724,000 bu, against 13,070,-000 same date last year. The movement of this grain is very light, but prices are remarkably steady when compared with wheat. The range for the week has been confined to close figures, No. 1 mixed opening at 43c and closing at 43 to 43 1-2c. High mixed sold Saturday at 43%c. Those who are interested in the future of corn are predicating good prices for it during the remainder of the year. They insist that the crop the past season was not an average one, and that the drouth in the corn-growing states, which was unusually severe in some sections, made feeders resort to it much earlier than usual, so that serious inroads were made upon the crop before winter set in. Then winter commenc ed fully a month earlier than usual, and its severity has compelled feeders to not only commence a month earlier but to feed larger quantities than they usually do. The foreign demand, also, was extremely active early in the season, before wheat had dropped to its present low figures. The amount used by corn-starch, glucose and corn syrup manufacturers is also becoming greater each year, and will make a serious difference in the supply for other purposes. Upon these premises a steady at the same time last year. The visible market at good prices is confidently predicted by many who are interested in the future price of the cereal. The Chicago market closed dull, at a shade lower prices

than last week, spot being quoted at 36c. Oats were received here the past week to the amount of 8,239 bu, and the shiprul depression in the wheat markets of ments were 1,705 bu. The amount in e country. The amount of grain moving store here on Saturday was 7.008 bu against gas very light, the severe weather assist- 16,440 bu at the corresponding date in 1880. The visible supply of this grain in om Great Britain and the continent the country on January 29, was 3,466,000 bu, against 3,079,000 bu at the corresponding date last year. Prices have declined rom day to day. Our local market has during the week, and No. 2 white are now quoted at 38 1-2c per bu against 40c at the ing a lower range at the opening of each date of our last report. No. 1 mixed have able, and from present appearances they day. On Monday of last week No. 1 white also declined, and are now quoted at 37 1-2c are likely to be maintained. per bu. On Saturday 4,000 bu No. 1 mixed for March delivery sold at 36 1.2c. The to meet immediate requirements. In Chicago the market is also dull at 30 1-2 to 31c and closed at 98 1.2c for No. 1 white, and for No. 2 white. For May delivery sales were made at 33%c per bu.

#### HOPS AND BARLEY.

The hop market has developed no features of interest the past week, quotations being still maintained at the old range of 15 to 20c per lb for fair to good samples of State. Eastern of choice quality are offering here at 24 to 25c. The trade is dull, and but little interest is shown at present by dealers. In New York, for prime to prices have acted as a premium to "shake choice stock the market holds very steady, abroad, coupled with moderate supply of the same. Medium and low grades about as reported for some time post with conin sympathy with favorable advices from abroad, coupled with moderate supply of the same. Medium and low grades about as reported for some time past, with a fair demand for the better sorts of the former.

Brewers buy sparingly, but some dealers

| A perpent comes from Medium and low grades about as reported for some time past, with a fair demand for the better sorts of the former.

| A perpent comes from Medium and low grades about as reported for some time past, with a fair to us, of any special break in prices of hogs, until after March, and possibly not until May—and at current values of hogs it will nay well to hold the stock before the same. Between the same, for there who has recently sold his farm, offers a followed most of those present took issue real value is what makes it secure valuable stock. The stock offered for sale are animals that have been secured to prove the same. In the discussion that followed most of those present took issue real value is what makes it secure valuable stock. The stock offered for sale are animals that have been secured to prove the same. In the discussion that followed most of those present took issue real value is what makes it secure valuable stock. The stock offered for sale are animals that have been secured to prove the same. In the discussion that followed most of those present took issue real value is what makes it followed most of those present took issue real value is what makes it followed most of those present took issue real value is what makes it followed most of those present took issue real value is what makes it followed most of those present took issue real value is what makes it followed most of those present took issue real value is what makes it followed most of those present took issue real value is what makes it followed most of those present took issue as the followed most of those present took issue to the followed most of those present took issue as the followed most of those present took issue to the followed most of those present took issue as the followed most of those present took report a little more trade from that quarter. Quotations in that market are as

N. Y.	State, cr	op of 1880	, fancy	24	@25
d	0	do do	choice	23	@23
d		to do	good to prime.	. 18	@21
d	0 (	do do	fair to good	16	@18
d		do do	low grade		@ 15
d		io 1879,	good to prime	. 16	@18
d		lo do	low to fair	12	@.15
_ d			***********	4	@ 12
Easte	rn, crop c	of 1880, lo	w to choice	15	@ 20
Wisco	onsin, cro	p of 1880,	low to choice	15	@ 22
Califo	rnia, croj	of 1880,	good to choice.	18	@ 22

Reports from the English markets show an increased demand for all good samples, and more attention being paid to American. Stocks are thinning out and the market is firm although values are nominally unchanged.

Barley was received here the past week to the amount of 6,832 bu while the ship. ments were 691 bu. The stock of this grain held in store here February 5 was 16,684 bu against 5,342 bu at the corresponding date in 1880. The visible supply in the United States and Canada January 29, was 3,500,000 bu against 4,155,000 bu at the corresponding date in 1880, and 4.765,000 bu at the same date in 1879. The past week has shown no change in the position of this grain. Although the demand is not active, the well known fact that the supply is apt to be quite short before another harvest is secured keeps prices very steady, and \$1 40 to 180 per cental is still the regular quotations for medium to good samples of State, while Canadian sells at \$2 to 2 59 per cental for good to extra. In Chicago the market has declined fully 5c per bu during the past week, and closed Saturday at 99 1.2c for No. 2, 77c for No. 3, and 65c for No. 4.

# DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The receipts of butter here the past week amounted to 18,051 lbs., and the shipments were 10,650 lbs. The smaller receipts the past week have strengthened the market, and prices have advanced about a cent. Good to choice lots are in request at 20 to 21c per lb., with a rather light supply. The lower grades are neglected, and quotations on them are hard to give, as dealers with a stock on hand generally meet any fair offer rather than lose a customer. In New York the market is more active, and prices firm though unchanged. Very choice creamery is scarce, and this grade, together with the best selections of State dairy, have in a small way sold a little above figures currently named, but there is nothing to warrant an addition to the general line of quotations for the present, Some of the fancy western dairy and factory lots meet with the attention of home buyers at extreme figures and are not over plenty. The quotations for western in

Western dairy, choice.
Western dairy, fair to good
Western dairy, ordinary to fair.
Western factory, special marks.
Western factory, prime to choice
Western factory, fair to good.
Western, poor.
Rolls, choice.
Rolls, fair to good. . 24 @26 . 20 @22 . 17 @20 . 24 @25 . 21 @23 . 16 @20 . 13 @15 . 18 @20 . 16 @17

to the amount of 17,015 lbs., and the shipments were 20,000 lbs. The market is remaining at 13 1-2 to 14c for good to choice. The demand was more active from outside, and the movement of stock larger than usual. In New York the market is stronger, on account of the imposibility during a part of the week of getting stock forward by reason of the snow blockade. Dealers had been looking for a lower range of prices, but so tar they have been disappointed. State factory of strictly fall make is quoted at 184c, fancy State factory 131 to 13 1-2c, and prime factory there at 12 1-2 to 13c, and prime at 11 1-2 to 121c. On Saturday the Liverpool market was reported firm at 68s per cwt for

#### THE PORK TRADE

choice American.

The pork market keeps firm at an advanced range of values, and quotations are higher now than the most sanguine thought probable a few weeks ago. From appearances the advance seems to be well prevailing high prices for hogs compelling packers to advance rates. It would appear from present indications that the immense demand from foreign sources for all kinds of pork products has caused a general feeling to prevail that the present crop of hogs, despite its large proportions, will be unequal to the requirements of the trade. Every week sees a slight appreciation in values, which, though sometimes lost again is always regained. Live hogs in Chicago, though reported weak and lower at the close of the week, were quoted at \$5 to 5 30 for fair mixed, \$5 25 to 5 35 for light, and \$6 for choice heavy. In this market the price of live hogs ranges from \$5 371 to \$6, with an active demand and light supplies coming forward. The severe snow storms of the past week, however, have probably had considerable influence on the supply, and we shall no doubt see larger arrivals the present week. The high prices will be apt to draw out all the hogs avail.

The number of dressed hogs received in this market from the week ending Nov. depression in wheat is evidently exerting 26 to Saturday last Feb. 5, amounted to an unfavorable influence upon this grain, 15,821, against 13,665 head for the corresponding period last season.

The Cincinnati Price Current, in its weekly review of the market, says:

We have at last reached that point when the records of hog packing for the week show a smaller number than corresponding time last year, our returns for the five large cities now operating aggregating 193,000 hogs for the week, against 202,000 last year, while at other points, in the aggregate, there is probably a slight reduction. At all points the packing now exceeds corresponding date last year about 325,000 -and we expect to see this increase mostly

disappear by the end of the present month.

"The quality of hogs now being marketed is very indifferent, and much under corresponding time last year-but the high the bushes." We incline to the belief that it would be better policy to feed a large and feed it into better condition.

"The exports of hog products continue on a large scale, and show a further gain commended to be. Sale to commence at was very well received, and contained over corresponding time last year, and since the first of November the movement of meat, including barreled pork, has reached 257,000,000 pounds, or 46,000,000 as follows: Forty head of registered thorpounds increase over same time last year, and lard exports have reached 104,000,000 pounds, or 18,000,000 pounds more than last year, the aggregate of product amounting to 361,006,000 pounds against 297.000.000 pounds against 297,000,000 pounds, last year, an increase of 64,000,000 pounds equivalent to the product of about 350,000 hogs."

The following table shows the number of hogs packeg from November 1 to date at the six leading cities and to latest mail dates at other points, as follows, as compared with corresponding time last year.

To February 2—	1880-81.	18
Chicago	.2.485,000	1.9
Cincinnati	518,000	1
St. Louis	460,000	
Indianapolis	373,000	20.00
Milwaukee	. 290,000	5
Louisville	215,670	5
Kansas City	286.877	1
Atchison		1
Cedar Rapids	116.453	1
St Joseph, Mo	100.000	
Sabula, Iowa	52.515	
Des Moines, Ia	67.800	
Peoria, Ill	50.000	
Keokuk, Iowa	49,000	
Sioux City Iowa	35,000	

# WOOL.

The wool markets at the east show no new features. The past week was a quiet one in business circles, owing to the snow storms which blockaded the roads and impeded traffic. In New York, the Economist reports a quiet feeling with a disposition on the part of some holders to accept offers a shade off to make sales. Towards the end of the week, however, there was

a stronger feeling perceptible. In Boston about the same state of affairs prevails, and until there is a more active demand for stock by manufacturers the market will probably remain in its present unsettled state. Prices on desirable wools are steady, while inferior and odd lots are weak. The sales of Michigan fleece in Boston the past week were as follows 30,000 lbs X at 43c: 20,000 lbs do at 43c 3.000 No 1 at 48c; 10,000 lbs X at 421c; 2,000 lbs do at 321c; 10,000 lbs do at 421c; 10.000 lbs medium at 47c; 500 lbs No 2 at 43c. No sales of Michigan wool are reported in the New York market.

THE past week has probably been a very disastrous one to peach growers. Reports for my advertisement of Yorkshire swine. from various portions of the State, and es- This has been the best investment I ever pecially from some parts of the fruit belt, are very discouraging. At Benton Harbor the thermometer indicated 30 degrees below zero on the morning of the 4th, an l it is more than probable that the peach crop will prove a failure in that neighborhood. Reports from Missouri show that growers there are very doubtful of getting any fruit the coming season.

#### THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

As the season lengthens out, the demand for cattle in our market grows weekly in excess of the supply, and prices keep gradually crawling up. The markets both east Cheese was received here the past week and west show a corresponding advance. and a scarcity of the best grades of cattle. This state of the market bears out the presteady at unchanged figures, prices still dictions of the FARMER, which we gave to our readers early in the season. The fact becomes more and more apparent each week that choice cattle are getting scarcer. and higher prices must be the result. Exporters in Chicago find much difficulty in supplying their wants, not because of the scarcity of cattle so far as numbers are concerned, but the lack of such a class of stock as can be used for the European trade. In our market the demand for the Eastern trade is extremely active, and any thing fit for shipment is quickly picked up 11 1-2 to 121c. Choice Western is quoted at a good price. The local demand for butchers' stock has absorbed all the offerings for several weeks, and at no time can it have been called fully supplied. We would again say to our readers who are feeding any cattle, that the outlook for agood return was never better than at present, and not to be in any hurry about marketing choice cattle. The sheep trade at the East during the

past two weeks has changed much for the better, and has fully regained the loss of three weeks ago, the market at Buffalo the grounded, the prospective scarcity and past week showing nearly as high a range of prices as at any time during the season. Our farmers never really suffered from the break in prices, the drovers being the ones who had to pocket the loss, and many of them who were caught the first week had just sense enough to get back there in tlme to pay a little more for another of the same kind of experiences. There is an old saying that "the burned child dreads the fire," but we can prove by several of our drovers that the proverb is a fraud.

On Saturday the sheep trade was a very lively affair. The market opened up with shippers anxious to take hold at an advance of 10 to 15 cents per hundred above the rates which they had paid the week previous. At these rates a few changed hands, when the competition became exciting and prices went booming up from 40 to 50 cents. The general range of the eastern markets did not warrant any such advance as this, but the competition between buyers, set the price and sellers reaped the benefit. In looking the thing over after the battle, we should say that the opening advance of 10 to 15 cents would about correspond with the advance east, and is fully all the market would stand, and without a sharp advance in the eastern markets we hardly expect as high prices to prevail here next Saturday.

We told our readers when the eastern market broke, that there was no cause for uneasiness, as everything pointed to high prices for sheep, and we see nothing at the present time to change our opinion. It is some time yet until the first of May, and prices are fully higher than they were at the corresponding time in 1880, with lower prices ruling for wool. The hog trade of Detroit is at this time

hardly sufficient to establish prices. The few that are coming in range in price from \$5 50 to \$6.

# men.

The auction sale of stock and farm implements of H. R. Dewey, of Grand Blanc, success with me." In the discussion that for his own purposes of breeding and the Agricultural College, read a paper enstock raising, and will be all they are re- titled "Thoughts on Agriculture," which 10 o'clock a. m. sharp, on Wednesday matter of much interest to those who have February 16th. The stock to be sold are oughbred sheep, of which 12 are pure Atwood ewes, and the others are the Robinson or Rich blood. This flock sprang principally from the celebrated flocks of Peter and G. F. Martin, East Rush, N.Y. and are this year in lamb by pure bred rams of the Atwood family. A flock of 60 ewes that are very choice but not registered, that were sired by Keystone, and are fine breeders and heavy shearers, averaging over 10 lbs. per fleece, this year in lamb by the thoroughbred ram Sly, bred by J. H. Thompson, of Grand Blanc, and owned by H. R. Dewey. Also, a few head of thoroughbred cattle, of which Lord Douglass 12626, vol. 17 A. H. Book, heads the list. Zilpha, a three-year-old heifer, accepted in vol. 19, A. H. B. this year served by Lord Douglass. Haidee, a fine heifer three months old sired by Indepenabove. There is a great amount of other stock and property to be sold. Stockmen living at a distance and coming by railroad. will be met and returned to Grand Blanc to meet trains if notice is received in time. Lunch and hot coffee will be served at noon. C. L. Soper, auctioneer.

A. McPherson & Co., of Howell, Mich., have sold to J. M. Peck, of Mundy, Genesee Co., Mich., the young red bull Waterloo Duke of Howell," calved July by imported 4th Duke of Clarence (33597), imported by the Bow Park Co. at a cost of or salt. about \$13,500. Dam was bred in N. Y. by B. F. Vanmeter; got by Airdrie Duke 648. Fair over all bulls under one year old, he being only about three months old. Also sold to same party a fine young red heifer, Oxford Vanquish 10th; got by Waterloo Duke 34072. Dam, Oxford Vanguish 4th, imported by L. G. Morris, of N. Y.

ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER .- Mr. Geo. W. Phillips, of Okemos, Ingham County, writes us under date of February 2: "Enclosed find cash to finish paying made, as the three dollars paid to you has sold nearly \$100 worth of pigs for me, and if my stock only held out I should most certainly continue to occupy the little space in your paper; but as all my saleable stock is spoken for I will withdraw it until sometime during the summer, when I ex- attended it were highly pleased, and it

Yorkshire and Essex swine.'

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

An Interesting one Held at Oxford the Past Week.

The Farmers' Institute heretofore an nounced in the FARMER to be held at Oxford, was opened on Tuesday of last week. Despite the severe weather the attendance was quite large. The meetings were held n the Christian Church, which was tastefully decorated with evergreens for the occasion. The Hon. C. K. Carpenter, of Orion, was made Chairman. The President of the village, Mr. L. A. Thomas, delivered an address of welcome. Profs. Cook Kedzie, Carpenter and Cassidy, from the Agricultural College, were present and took part in the proceedings.

Mr. L. L. Treat, of Oxford, read a very nteresting paper on "Our Common Roads," in which he favored a money tax in place of a labor one, and a systematic way of making and repairing roads. In the discussion that followed some of the speakers declared themselves in favor of a money tax expended under proper supervision, while some others were entirely opposed to it, on the ground that it would ncrease taxation. Prof. A. J. Cook then gave a description

of two new insect pests, one a small beetle which defoliates the strawberry in April and May, and had been a serious pest near Lansing the past year; the other, a small caterpillar, ate the seed of the parsnip at Howell, and utterly destroyed the crop. The Professor said that London purple or pyrethrum, one tablespoonful of the powder to two gallons of water, would surely kill either of these pests. If London purple was used to destroy the strawberry beetle it should be used early, before the plants blossom. The Professor also recommended the pasturing of hogs in orchards as a means of figh ing the Codling Moth. He had proved the past summer that London purple could be successfully used to prevent the ravages of the Codling Moth. Two applications served to protect trees entirely. It was applied in the same way as used for potato beetles, one table spoonful to two gallons of water. In answer to a question as to whether he had heard of a case of poisoning from the use of Paris green or London purple, the Professor said he had not.

Mr. Hiram Anderson next spoke of maintaining the fertility of the soil without stock, and gave his experience of farming with and without stock, favoring the latter very strongly. He had started out with stock, but had made no money with them, and changed to hay and grain with good results. He said: "Not only can I make more money, but I believe I can keep up the fertility of my land. Close cropping so exposes the land that it is much injured. I have raised six crops of timothy with no diminution of the yield. leave the second crop on the soil. Yet would not raise grass only, but would practice rotation. I do not believe in summer fallowing. Would raise hay two land. The third year I would break up in the spring for corn. The next spring I well covered. I spread my straw over my meadow. This course has proved a great

In the evening Mr. James Cassidy, of a garden. Mr. J. G. Noble, of Oxford, followed

successful farmer. "Does Farming Pay?" was a paper by

Henry Vinton, of Oxford, who answered the question decidedly in the affirmative. On Wednesday the first paper read was by Romaine Clark, of Orion. It was entitled "Wheat Culture" and gave a full description of his method of growing this crop. The paper called out a very spirited discussion among the farmers present. Prof. R. C. Carpenter followed with a paper on "Wind-mills." He showed the principle on which they were built, and traced them back over 200 years. Mr. Anderson opened a discussion

upon salt as a fertilizer. He had used it with great profit, and found it would stiffen the straw. He mixed 2 parts of salt, one of plaster and one of lime, and sowed dence 32877 vol. 18 A. H. B., owned by Geo. | a barrel of the mixture per acre. Sowed Stewart, of Grand Blanc. Dam Zilpha as it about the same time as he did the grain. Mr. Lessiter used salt with great success

one barrel to the acre. He also found salt good for his garden. He thought it would kill insects. It is especially useful in a dry season.

In answer to the question whether agricultural salt was poisonous, Dr. Kedzie said unless it was fed to our animals in inordinate quantities it was entirely safe. Dr. Kedzie explained that agricultural salt was simply the brine evaporated, and contained sulphate of lime, chloride of 1, 1880; got by Waterloo Duke 34072, he lime, oxide of iron and chloride of potassium in addition to the chloride of sodium

Mrs. C. H. Stevens of Oxford, read an essay on butter-making. She favored making This bull took first premium at Lansing winter butter, because she could get more per cow and a better price. She preferred the old dasher churn. In the evening Prof. R. C. Kedzie led

tured on the chemistry of agriculture The lecture was replete with information put in a plain and practical shape, and was listened to with deep attention. Mrs. Ann Delano followed with a paper

on "Household Conveniences," in which some good, practical suggestions were made. M. L. Frink, of Oxford, read an essay

on "Jersey Cattle" a subject he is well posted on. He favored them as the great dairy breed where butter was the object This concluded the Institute, and after passing resolutions of thanks to the Professors of the College for their aid in making it a success, it adjourned. Those who

pect to have a large lot more to sell of both | may be put down as one of the most suc-

cessful yet held.

THE American Poland-China Record Co. held their annual meeting at Cedar Rapids

on July 19th. The Secretary's report showed the Association to be in a very healthy condition, with enough pedigrees received and approved to warrant the speedy publication of the second volume of the Record. It was ordered that March 1st be fixed as the time for closing the second volume, and all pedigrees received after that date are to be held over for the third volume. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President-Hon. W. P. Sisson, Galesburg, Ill.

Treasurer-J. C. Traer, Vinton, Iowa. Seeretary—John Gilmore, Vinton, Iowa. Vice-Presidents—W. H. Hood, Ohio; B. F. Dorsey, Ill; W. H. Fields, Iowa; H. C. Dawson, Neb: L. W. Cook, Neb; C. W. Jones, Mich; J. A. Cole, Wis; Geo. A. Lawton, Canada; S. W. Talifero, Kentucky; W. P. Hazzlett, Mo; A. S. Gilmore, Ind; G. W. Pomeroy, Conn; J. M. Meyers, Minn. Meyers, Minn.

Board of Directors-A. C. Moore, Ill; H. C. Castle, Ill; W. W. Ellsworth, Ill; H. Blakely, Kan; J. J. Price, Iowa; S. H. Wilson, Iowa; Alex. Charles, Iowa; S. A. Clark, Iowa; Dr. G. H. Grimmell, Iowa

For some years the millers of Minneapolis have been making patent flour, which, by persistent puffing has come to be known as the best in the market. It commands from \$2 to \$2 50 per bbl more than the best flour made from Michigan white wheats. That it is entirely unworthy of its fame and the high price it commands, we have always contended, and but few who have been in the habit of using good white wheat flour are satisfied with the much lauded "patents." In referring to this matter the American Miller says that as doctors do not always take their own medicines, so millers do not always eat their own flour, and tells of a Minneapolis miller who makes for the market a "gilt edge" flour, but sends out into the country a few miles to a little custom mill for flour for the use of his own family. It appears from this that some millers are well enough aware of the fact that the superfine staff they sell is wholly unfit to constitute "the staff of life."

A SUGAR-BEET factory at Franklin, Norfolk County, Mass., began operations recently. The mill has cost about \$125,000. and has been more than a year in building. Its machinery was imported from Germany, and an experienced sugar-maker from the same country is employed to manage the business. An American, who has gained a thorough knowledge of the processes as conducted in European factories, has been engaged as an assistant superintendent. About one hundred hands are employed, working night and day. The beets used in this factory are raised mostly in Norfolk and Plymouth counties, and a considerable quantity as far away as the Connecticut river valley.

THAT most excellent of papers, the MICHIGAN FARMER, slipped into its twelfth years, leaving the second growth on the year a short time since without our noticing it. It is the private opinion of the writer of this column, that the FARMER is would raise oats, followed by wheat, and one of the best journals of its class in the then seed down. Such a course, with the Union. Always alive to everything in its Important to Farmers and Stock- use of plenty of salt and plaster, will in- line, never presenting anything stale, sure success. Be sure to keep the land either in farm matters, general news, or current literature, it more nearly meets
our ideal of what a farm paper should be
than any journal we have seen, and its
real value is what makes its success so current literature, it more nearly meets who has recently sold his farm, offers a followed most of those present took issue real value is what makes its success so

> new and malignant disease has broken out Adrian Press. plains, hundreds of them dying daily. Featherstone, were totally destroyed by front name of the disease is unknown, and on the 28th. Loss estimated at \$2.500, with among a large part of the cattle on the! as yet no remedy has been discovered. It is feared that if preventive measures are not taken at once, the disease will spread northward, as cattle have become infected Treasurer; and R. L. Montgomery, Secretary with a paper on the characteristics of a not taken at once, the disease will spread by grazing over the trail of herds in which it had appeared.

> > Mr. W. W. BAKER, the Secretary, notifles us that Oakland Co. Pomona Grange No. 5 will hold a special meeting in Tenney Plains Grange Hall, situated two mites west of Highland Station, on Thursday, February 17, 1881. All members in good standing in the fourth degree are invited to attend. A regular programme will be carried out, of interest to all. Accommodaions will be provided for visitors.

> > THE Hudson Bay Company are said to have purchased forty thousand bushels of wheat, and will forward it as an experimental specimen to England. It is hoped that by shipping wheat direct, Manitoba will be brought more prominently before the British people. The grain is put up in hundred pound bags and shipped by special cars to New York, where it will be shipped on a steamer.

> > THE Central Michigan Agricultural Society will hold its annual fair at Lansing on October 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. O. M. Barnes is President of the Society, and Ben B. Baker, Secretary.

#### NEWS SUMMARY. Michigan.

Marine City clamors for a National Bank. Michigan pioneers were in session in Lan ing on the 2d and 3d inst. Port Huron Times: A. L. Flynn & Son nade an assignment on the 1st inst.

A. D. Pettit has sold his interest in the St Louis Leader to his partner, Mr. Vandecock F. M. Howe, Superintendent of the Reform school for boys, has resigned after five year of service.

Adrian Times: Palmyra Alden factory sold during the last year \$1,200 worth of app cores and skins.

Three cords of green wood, weighing 6,200 lbs, are considered a fair load for a team by a farmer at Midland. Henry Hayes, of Troy, Oakland County, was killed on Friday last, by a falling limb, while cutting down a tree.

The Detroit Car Spring Works have been compelled to put on an entire force of night workmen to fill their orders.

Pontiac Enterprise: Mrs. L. B. Wells, a resident of the State for more than half a entury, died on the 28th ult.

Pontiac Gazette: A. W. Hovey killed a hen of his own raising, which, when dressed ready for the pot, weighed 8 lb. East Saginaw wants the free delivery of mails in that city, but cannot have it this year for lack of sufficient appropriations.

An entire family living south of Lansing, are afflicted with what is supposed to be trichiniasis, cansed by eating raw ham. Hastings Banner: "Uncle" Thomas Rob-inson died in Hope Township, aged 72 years. He was one of the pioneers of the county.

Flint Globe: The wires of the telephone exchange are up, and the work of putting in private instruments is progressing rapidly. Manistee Times: Dr. O. T. Siqveland, form-erly of Stavanger, Norway, and for 10 years a resident of Manistee died here on the 31st

Flint Democrat: A pet bear shipped from Ogemaw Co. to G. E. Hunt, this city, was frozen to death on the train during the jour-

The Ovid Register mentions the presence of a span of white mules attached to a handsome cutter in the streets of that place one day last week.

A little daughter of John Russell, of White Rock, ate the brimstone off a box of matches, and died a week later from the effects of the

Adrian Press: Oscar Abbott, of Dover, lost three head of valuable cattle by drowning. They had been driven to Deming's Lake for

Marshall Statesman: Edward Putnam, of Homer, was struck by a falling tree while at work in the woods, and survived the blow but

Little Traverse Republican: The subject of a railroad to Little Traverse is being revived, and it is expected that it will be completed by next June

Newaygo Tribune: Judge Barton, of Big Prairie, recently killed a yearling ewe, selected hap hazard from his flock, which dressed

Caro Citizen: John O'Brien, of Fairgrove, died recently from what is supposed to b trichiniasis, caused by cutting his hand while

The Brighton Citizen has discarded the patent inside and is now printed at home, change which will no doubt prove acceptable

The Lenawee County Agricultural Society met on the 28th of January, and elected as officers for 1881, G. B. Horton, S. B. Mann,

and T. J. Tobey. Quincy Times: J. Rowley, of Girard, eniced his cow into his sleigh, provided her with fodder and gave her a sleigh-ride of 12

niles, to Quincy. Tecumseh Herald: The Central School pullding was damaged by fire on the first, but the principal and larger boys put out the fire and prevented a panic.

The Tekonsha News prints a report of the exports and imports of that village for 1879-80 which makes a good showing for the enterprise of the inhabitants.

A new postoffice building is to be erected at Battle Creek in the spring, and the old one is being considered with reference to its adaptability as a meat and vegetable market.

A prominent lawyer of Berrien Springs, has been arrested at that place for till-tapping. Marked coin, which had been previously placed in the till, was found in his pe Ann Arbor Argus: Henry A. Fairbanks, a Pharmacy student, committed suicide at the Gregory House by shooting himself. His father is a wealthy business men of Petrolia,

Evart Review: "'Northwest' furnishes us some poetry this week, which, although not original, is very good. We prefer original when convenient." On account of dearth of Huron County News: The East Huron Ag-

ricultural Society held its first annual meeting at Verrona Mills, and elected J. Luddington, W. Robinson, J. McClennan and J. Monroe Democrat: F. Bezeau and his four

children narrowly escaped suffocation by gas from the coal-stove, the dampers being all closed, and the escaping vapor, having filled he room. The neighbors of Mrs. Zelia Kemp, of South

Haven, who was recently burned out at that place, subscribed \$100 and a considerable amount of work toward providing her with a

The Tecumseh Herald had a tough time

A REPORT comes from Mexico that a distance that a sound time in getting out their usual edition the last of January, owing to the bursting of water-pipes, and the paper was finally printed off by the St. Clair Republican: The Courtrigh

> no insurance. At a meeting of the stockholders of the Star

> and Manager. The current number of the Railway Gazette

contains an article on the construction of railways in the United States during 1880. From it we learn that there was 255 miles built in Michigan. Adrian Times: The Peninsular Car Com only are enlarging their shops, and when the contemplated improvements are finished, the

the works will have a capacity equal to that of the Detroit shops. Caro Citizen: The Vassar postoffice was burglarized on the night of the 28th uit. About \$520 in stamps and money were taken, and from \$1,600 to \$2,000 in notes. The manner of work showed professional skill

The Capac Argus says that Chas, and John Warne, of that place, have patented a plan of a stock car, designed to enable stock to be fed and watered while on the road, which is nearer perfection than any yet invented. By a broken rail on the track, the mail train

on the Air Line Railroad was wrecked on the 2d inst. near Niles, Capt J. C. Joss being instantly killed, and a number more or less injured. A part of the mail was destroyed by The proceedings of the South Haven Pomo logical Society, as reported to the Sentinel, show a majority of the members consider the so-called "fruit trade circulars" issued by the Chicago commission interest as a hum-

St. Clair Republican—The capital stock of the Nicol Woolen Mill Co., has just been in-creased 50 per cent. and immediate steps are to be taken for an increase of the manufacturing capacity to four times what it is at

The Portland Observer very proves the practice so common of late, of pub-lishing a card of thanks for every little neigh-borly kindness rendered, and has about de-cided to establish a tariff on such public

Battle Creek Journal: Frank Cheston, an employe at Nichols & Shepard's, was running some Babbitt metal into a mold, last week, when an exploston occurred. The hot metal flew into his face, nearly destroying one eye and injuring the other very severely.

Lansing Republican: Alonzo Haire, aged 67 years, was instantly killed in the township of Delhi, on the 51st ult, by the splitting of a tree, which he and his son were sawing down. The breast of the unfortunate man was torn and crushed as if it had been an egg-shell. The Ionia Standard says when the average

Ionian goes after a bucket of water these dry times, he makes his will, gets in a supply of wood and a sack of flour, kisses his wife in the parlor and the hired girl in the kitchen, and then sets out in search of Sir John Frank lin and Charley Ross.

The drug firm of Shepard & Hazeltine, at Grand Rapids, had their store badly damaged by fire Sunday night. They were located in the Ledyard block, and the loss is estimated at \$25,000. The damage to the building is put at \$3,000. The losses are said to be fully covered by insurance.

An absent minded clerk in one of our principal stores recently drew a half gallon of kerosene oil in mistake for vinegar, and the good house wife for whom it was intended poured the oily fluid over her stock of pickles. -Capac Argus. Bet there's and a sober-minded clerk the The Allegan Journal chroniure of 18 to 20 degrees belomorning of the 4th inst., an

causes serious apprenhension of the peach buds, it having of the peach buds, it having cold as when, a few years ago which they went into the with the preceding steadily may be the means of saving the same of the saving the

An Ionia constable who a prisoner to 1h3 Detro Correction, partook too freely and with aid from outsiders hed his freedom, being assisted Owosso Junction. The cond Owosso Junction. The officer at Owosso, and he got his charge. Both indulged in his charge. Both indulged i whiskey, and as a consequen in the Owosso lock-up, as dr

General Nev The New Yorkers are th: eat

The stovemakers at various strike for higher wages. The Texas and Tampico Mexican cable has been succe The Ohio legislature has

About 700 of Sitting Bul surrendered, and will arrive on the 5th inst.

The Niagara river at Niaga pletely frozen over, and seve crossed it on foot. The New York legislature 101 to 9, to prevent the c telegraph companies.

Chas. L. Blood, Mrs. Chris some darties on a patent righ The general court-martial Cadet Whittaker, has reass York and is examining with The extreme cold weather the Hudson River with ic stronger than it has been in S

The number of immigra Castle Garden the past month more than for the same mont Red Leary, one of the fan the Northampton bank, wh jail a year ago has been capt The Pennsylvania Railros

other cut on immigrant rate ries them from New York \$5.85. The town of Reno, Nevada tirely destroyed by a flood la by the breaking of the dam of

The Alamosa coach from Alamosa, Colorado, was ro night. Four mail and the The wholesale cigar many Kalm & Co., of Cincinnati Liabilities, \$150,000 to \$200,

estimated at \$150,000. The steam yacht Carrie, of exploded her boiler on W while lying at a Baltimore wisons on board were killed. Alexander Hyde, author of

on agriculture, and editor of in the New York Times, d New York a few days ago. John Wilson, colored porte apolis postoffice, confesses t worth of stamps. His predec tentiary for the same offense

The Northwestern Transpo elected the following officers President and Treasurer; Vi M. Brown; Secretary, Geo. H Thomas B. Swan, a member Legislature, has been caught for swindling purposes. He fore the officers could get ho

Mrs. T. M. Kellogg, of Emadmitted to the bar of Kansstance of the kind. This

Hon. Rodney Foos, at one t Ohio Supreme Court, and exe of Gov. Hayes, was arreste Denver, Col., charged with to obtain food.

Prof. Hind is still stirring authorities on the fisherey awais understood that the commies at Ottawa is preparing a charges made by Prof. Hind. J. M. Jarrett, carriage firm property to the school truste

The propeller St. Albans, Northern Transportation Co Lake Michigan Sunday at were 17 persons aboard who but suffered greatly from exp The Rev. Dr. Washburne numerous congressmen and of that name, died in Boston He was a descendant of

colonists who settled in Mass Archbishop Purcell, of strnck with paralysis last we His great age hope of his recovery. His fected, and his faculties are Martin Donley and wife, liv

near Williamstown, W. V within a few hours of each agony, with undisputed symp They had eaten raw pork a A flood in California last w mense damage. The Sacram serts the appearance of an in-live stock and population has the hillsides. Fortunately fe

respected farmer in Butler co and six of his children, were the wife and oldest daughter out injury. The dwelling v The Commissioner of Pate to an order from the Secret sury, has issued an order terference in proceedings in and directing all application lawful trade marks to be gra

Last Friday night a Mr. En

in which they are filed. John A. Swezey, of the dr Swezey & Dart, New York, forgeries to the extent of \$75 Canada The names forced Canada. The names forged ern firms, J. K. Burnham & being among the number. It is proposed to match

pacer, against Maud S. an \$2,500 a side, with \$7,000 add go Driving Park. Mr. Vecepted for Maud S., and say the record to 2:06 the comin Congress has passed a b

tives of the French govern-been invited to participate i centennial celebration, with including the descendants of The United States court dismissed the suit of Mrs. M

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Letson was arrested. The Peabody fund manage establish 100 more sch of 18 to 20 degrees below zero on the orning of the 4th inst., and adds that this

General News.

The New Yorkers are th: eatened with a coal

The stovemakers at various places are on a

The Texas and Tampico section of the Mexican cable has been successfully laid.

The Ohio legislature has passed a bill to

hibit consolidation of competing telegraph

trike for higher wages.

but cannot have it this year at appropriations. living south of Lansing, what is supposed to be by eating raw ham.

BRUARY 8, 1881

"Uncle" Thomas Rob-Township, aged 72 years, pioneers of the county, e wires of the telephone nd the work of putting in s is progressing rapidly. Dr. O. T. Siqueland, form-Norway, and for 10 years tee died here on the 31st

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Northwest 'furnishes us k, which, although not d. We prefer original On account of dearth of

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F. Bezeau and his four

aped suffocation by gas the dampers being all ng vapor, having filled

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n accident occurred at

in engine and two cars were set on fire and en-pals from the disabled

rald had a tough time

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following officers were Millan, President and Montgomery, Secretary

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rted to the Sentinel, members consider the circulars" issued by

The capital stock of Co., has just been in-and immediate steps

ncrease of the manu-ur times what it is at

ors when the average et of water these dry gets in a supply of r, kisses his wife in

girl in the kitchen, ch of Sir John Frank-

pard & Hazeltine, at store badly damaged hey were located in he loss is estimated

to the building is are said to be fully

in one of our prin ew a half gallon of or vinegar, and the m it was intended her stock of pickles.

er very sensibly

t there was 255 mil

l vegetable market.

About 700 of Sitting Bull's braves have surrendered, and will arrive at Fort Buford on the 5th inst. publican: The subject of Traverse is being revived, hat it will be completed by

The Niagara river at Niagara, Ont., is completely frozen over, and several persons have crossed it on foot. The New York legislature has passed a bill,

101 to 9, to prevent the consolidation of telegraph companies. Chas. L. Blood, Mrs. Christiancy's friend, has been arrested in New York for swindling

e darties on a patent right. The general court-martial for the trial of Cadet Whittaker, has reassembled at New York and is examining witnesses.

the extreme cold weather has blocked up the Hudson River with ice. The ice is stronger than it has been in 26 years. The number of immigrants arriving

Castle Garden the past month was 8,076, 2,399 more than for the same month last year. Red Leary, one of the famous burglars of the Northampton bank, who broke out of jail a year ago has been captured again.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has made another cut on immigrant rates, and now carries them from New York to Chicago for \$5.85.

The town of Reno, Nevada, was almost en-tirely destroyed by a flood last week, caused by the breaking of the dam of the Frankfort

The Alamosa coach from Del Norte to Alamosa, Colorado, was robbed Thursday night. Four mail and the treasure pouch

estimated at \$150,000. The steam yacht Carrie, of Havre de Grace, exploded her boiler on Wednesday night, while lying at a Baltimore wharf. Four persons on board were killed.

Alexander Hyde, author of several works on agriculture, and editor of that department in the New York *Times*, dropped dead in New York a few days ago.

John Wilson, colored porter in the Indian apolis postoffice, confesses to stealing \$372 worth of stamps. His predecessor is in penitentiary for the same offense.

The Northwestern Transportation Co. have elected the following officers: E. M. Peck, President and Treasurer; Vice-President, H. I. Brown; Secretary, Geo. Hendrie.

Thomas B. Swan, a member of the Maine Legislature, has been caught using the malls for swindling purposes. He ski ped out before the officers could get hold of him.

Mrs. T. M. Kellogg, of Emporia, has been admitted to the bar of Kansas, the first instance of the kind. This will be terrible

J. M. Jarrett, carriage firm of Jarret & Sherman, Chicago, and treasurer of Hyde Park and Laketowns school funds, is short from \$20,000 to \$50,000. He has turned over his

property to the school trustees.

2. He was a descendant of one of the first nists who settled in Massachusetts.

Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, was struck with paralysis last week, disabling one entire side. His great age precludes any hope of his recovery. His brain is not af-fected, and his faculties are as keen as ever.

Martin Donley and wife, living on Big Run, near Williamstown, W. Va., died Friday within a few hours of each other, in great agony, with undisputed symptoms of trichina. agony, with undisputed symptoms of trichina They had eaten raw pork a few days before

A flood in California last week caused immense damage. The Sacramento valley pre-sects the appearance of an inland sea, and the live stock and population have been driven to the hillsides. Fortunately few lives have been

Last Friday nighta Mr. Embrey, an old and respected farmer in Butler county, Kentucky, and six of his children, were burned to death, the wife and oldest daughter escaping without injury. The dwelling was entirely con-

The Commissioner of Patents, in obedience to an order from the Secretary of the Treasury, has issued an order annulling all interference in proceedings in trade mark cases, and directing all applications for registering lawful trade marks to be granted in the order in which they are filed.

eing among the number.

Pacer, against Maud S. and St. Julian for \$2,500 a side, with \$7,000 added by the Chicago Driving Park. Mr. Vanderbilt has accepted for Maud S., and says she will lawer the record to 2:06 the coming season.

Congress has passed a bill appropriating \$20,000 to defray the expenses of representatives of the French government, who have been invited to participate in the Yorktown centennial celebration, with an amendment including the descendants of Lafayette.

The United States court at St. Louis has dismissed the suit of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines to recover upon land in that city, on the ground that whatever claim she has existed 50 years ago, and that no adequatel reason is assigned why she did not pursue it until a year ago.

A horrible story of the ravages of small-pox comes from Sioux City, Iowa. A large settlement of Canadian French at Jefferson, Dakota, 12 miles from Sioux City, has been almost obliterated by the dread disease. It was communicated by a party of Russian emi-grants who passed through Jefferson several

At Monataw Home, Ala., last week, Bob Letson shot Wm. Davidson for slandering his daughter. The Rev. J. M. Pickens, a Campbellite preacher, tried to prevent the shooting, when Letson shot him dead. Mr. Pickens was the greenback candidate for governor at the last election, and was highly respected. Letson was arrested.

-Capac Argus. Bet there's a mad woman and a sober-minded clerk there now.

The Allegan Journal chronicles a temperat.

The Allegan Journal chronicles a temperat. Committee to get the State to make an extended the state of the ception in the case of these bonds, and pay morning of the 4th inst., and adds that this causes serious apprenhensious for the safety of the peach buds, it having been nearly as cold as when, a few years ago, the trees were killed. But "the unusually good condition in which they went into the winter, together with the preceeding steadily cold weather, may be the means of saving them now.

At London, Ont., on Wednesday last, the jury in the trial of James Carroll for alleged participation in the Biddulph massacre of the Donnelly family, returned a verdict of "not guilty." The prosecution then announced that the indictments against the other prisoners would not be proceeded with and he would consent to their release on bail which was promptly furnished. was promptly furnished.

any be the means of saving them how.

An Ionia constable who was escorting a prisoner to the Detroit House of Correction, partook too freely of "fire-water," and with aid from outsiders his prisoner gained his freedom, being assisted off the train at Owosso Junction. The conductor roused the officer at Owosso, and he got off to look after his charge. Both indulged in a little more whiskey, and as a consequence were lodged in the Owosso lock-up, as drunk and disorderly. was promptly furnished.

The House inter-ocanic canal committee are asid to have decid-d to report favorably on the Eads ship railway bill. The bill provides for the indorsement by the government of \$50,000,000 in bonds, having 15 years to run, and bearing 6 per cent interest. It is said that if the bill passes it will cost the country some \$45,000,000. The endorsement of the government should never be given to such a scheme. If it will pay, ample capital can be got for it, and if it will not why should it be built?

Foreign.

Russia will attempt to place future loans on

The proposal to reduce the taxation in Germany 14,000,000 marks annually, has been abandoned, owing to dissensions in the conservative party which proposed it.

The Land Leaguers have decided, after exhausting their obstruction resources, that there is no further use of resisting the coercion measures of the British government. Russian manufacturers are in a condition of great depression. The Moscow cotton masters have forced the finance minister to institute an inquiry into the causes, and many bankruptcies are imminent.

Gladstone's house is guarded by the policemen, and a body guard of the same force follows him at a short distance in going to and from parliament, to prevent his being killed or kidnapped by the Fenians.

Montreal shippers of cattle to England are in a state of perplexity about the new order in council, England requiring the slaughter-ing of cattle within six days after their landing. Should the order be carried out it will stop the shipping of cattle from Canada.

McDavitt, one of the Land League leaders who had been sentenced to 15 years penal servitude and allowed to return on a ticketof-leave after serving seven years, has been arrested and imprisoned to serve the remainder of his sectence.



Inquiries from subscribers falling under the head of "Law in Relation to Agriculture," will be anwered in this column or by letter. Address comunications to Henry A. Haigh, Attorney and eunselier at Law 36 Seitz Block, Detroit Mich. The wholesale cigar manufacturers Wiel, Kalm & Co., of Cincinnati, have assigned. Liabilities, \$150,000 to \$200,000. Assets are

AS TO BOUNDARIES.

In the last number of the FARMER E. H. G., writing from East Saginaw, criticises our reply to an inquiry regarding the ownership of land forming the bottom of lakes, rivers and swamps. It will be remembered that our inquirer stated that his farm was bounded on one side by a swamp, that a meander-line had been run along that boundary by the Government surveyors, and that by draining the swamp (which he could do through his land) a considerable portion of it could be reclaimed. He wished to know whether he could claim the land thus reclaimed and how much of it. In reply we stated the doctrine held by our Supreme Court, that lands lying along streams and inland lakes extend to the middle of such bodies of water, and that he could doubtless hold the land to the Hon. Rodney Foos, at one time clerk of the middle of the swamp in question, that evi-Ohio Supreme Court, and executive secretary of Gov. Hayes, was arrested last week at Denver. Col., charged with stealing books a small lake, else they would not have run

their line along its meandering edge. In Prof. Hind is still stirring up the Canadian authorities on the fisherey award swindle. It is understood that the commissioner of fisheries at Ottawa is preparing a report on the charges made by Prof. Hind.

Thoroughbred SALE. stances, be the ones in which a controversy arising upon the facts presented would be settled. We gave him the most practical answer to his question, and one on which it would be safe for him to act. But now The propeller St. Albans, owned by the Northern Transportation Company, sank on Lake Michigan Sunday afternoon. There were 17 persons aboard who were all saved, but suffered greatly from exposure.

It would be safe for him to act. But now comes E. H. G. and says that although our reply was right as to the decisions of the State Supreme Court, still those decisions have been revised by the Supreme Court of State Supreme Court, still those decisions have been revised by the Supreme Court of The Rev. Dr. Washburne, father of the dumerous congressmen and state governors of that name, died in Boston last week, aged the doctrine there held our inquirer only owns to the meandered line. E. H. G.'s remarks are misleading, from the fact that they would convey to the unprofessional mind that the decisions of our State Supreme Court are subject to review by the Supreme Court of the United States, and because they would seem to indicate that because our inquirer had derived his title to the land in question from the United States, his rights in the premises would be settled by the doctrine held by the United States Courts. Neither is generally the case. The decisions of our Supreme Court, which establish the doctrine enunciated in our reply, have never been under review by the Supreme Court of the United States, and never can be. True it is that the doctrine regarding this question of boundaries held by the Federal Courts is somewhat different from that held by our State Courts. It does not seem necessary to go into an elaboration of it here, for any controversy which might grow out of the facts presented by our inquirer would not John A. Swezey, of the dry goods firm of Swezey & Dart, New York, has committed forgeries to the extent of \$75,000 and fled to Canada. The names forged were strong western firms, J. K. Burnham & Co., of this city, being apposite to the case in question, we its being applied to the case in question, we

still feel that our advice was sound. If the It is proposed to match Sorrel Dan, the land were ours we should certainly take possession of it down to the middle of the swamp. н. А. н. Answers to several other inquiries next week.

> Col. INGERSOLL calls "an economical rich man a curse and a pest." "That country is blest," he says, "where the rich are extravagant and the poor economi-

> > Mrs. Partington Says

Don't take any of the quack rostrums, as the are regimental to the human cistern; but pu your trust in Hop Bitters, which will cure general delapidation, costive habits and all comic diseases. They saved Isaac from a severe extract of tripod fever. They are the ne plus unum of medicines .- Boston Globe.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fruit Trees by Mail.—Small apple, peach, cherry, plum, apricot, quince, etc, packed to carry safely, by mail post-paid. Send for prices, etc. CHAS. BLACK & BRO., Village Nurseries, Hightstown, N. J.

2,806 Weight of two Ohio improved CHESTER-WHITE HOGS, End for description of this famous breed and fowls. State if a member of grange,
L. B. SILVER, Cleveland, O. 231.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NAWCOMB, ANDICOTT NEW FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

We have never sold as many goods in one month as we have this last month. Our closing out sale has been a great success. the American market.

It is reported that many Irish tenants have commenced paying their rents. It is said that the farmers are divided in their support of the Land League.

The proposal to reduce the taxation in Germany 14,000,000 marks annually, has been abandoned, owing to dissensions in the conservative are translation proposed it.

bargains.
We have bought, and shall open in a few days, some special bargains—goods we have purchased at a great sacrifice to the importers—that we shall put on count-

terns—goods we have in the season at \$3 50, for \$2 50. Another lot we sold at \$2 50, for \$2 50. Another lot we sold at \$2 85, for \$2 00. Fancy Brocades, all Silk, \$2 50 goods, for \$1 25. One lot of Fine Silk Brocade Velvets at \$10 00. These goods were sold at \$18 00. One lot (new) Black Velvets, same goods we have sold at \$2 50, for \$1 50.

A package each of VERBENA BLOTCHED PETUNIA, DOUBLE PINK and Sugar Trough GOURD SEED. Also my LLUSTRATED SELF

Flowers the choicest. Gourds hold from 3 to 10 allons each. Fence portable and 30 cents a rod heaper than post and board. Thirty cents pays for ll. Addless WALDO F. BROWN, Oxford, O. 2t Stallion For Sale

IMPORTED NORMAN STALION A sure getter, Choice colts to be seen. PRICE about one-half what importers ask. Ad-LEE & CLOUGH,

Paw Paw Grove, Ill.

HOLSTEINS.

heifers and cows.
All stock registered in Holstein Herd Book.
Stock delivered at any point.
E. M. WASHBURN, LENNOX FURNACE, Berkshire Co , Mass

# FARM FOR SALE

The undersigned offers his Farm of 245 acres for sale, situated in the north part of Webster, Washtenaw Co., on section 4 and 9, six miles north of the celebrated Dover Mills. Said farm is well adapted to all kinds of grain as well as stock, having a fine, never-failing stream of water running near the barn, a very desirable watering place for stock both summer and winter. Buildings, a good farm house, one barn 30x80, a good horse-barn 36x50, all in good repair. Two good apple orchards, all grafted with the best varieties of fruit in the country. Other varieties of fruit, such as peaches, grapes, quinces, etc., etc.
For information apply on the premises to For information apply on the premises to

FOR SALE.

J. R. KINNEY,

A 220 acre Grain and Stock Farm; 12 head of cattle (farm will keep 50); one horse one lumber wagon; lot hay; 200 bushels corn; 35 acres in wheat; all the farm implements, etc., etc., all for \$4,500, \$1,500 down, balance on time. For full particulars,

Rochester, Ind

# **AUCTION SALE**

-- OF --

SHORT - HORNS, -on-

Tuesday, March 1st

ATMY FARM,

and 31/2 miles north from Hillsdale, Mich.

Advancing years and poor health compel me to retire from the noble pursuit of rearing Short-norns for the improvement of the herds of this and other states, and I take this course to transfer it to

their side, 6 neters one and two years, and six other ready for service this spring.

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ommon of late, of pub-for every little neigh-l, and has about de-riff on such public Frank Cheston, an pepard's, was running a mold, last week, rred. The hot metal destroying one eye ery severely. Alonzo Haire, aged ., by the splitting of is son were sawing he unfortunate man if it had been an egg-

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Roses, etc. Invaluable to all. Send for it. Address,

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offer, for the spring trade of 1881, a large assortment of general Nursery Stock, which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

They also call special attention to their large stock of Hemlock and Norway Spruce, of suitable size for hedges and screens; together with a fine stock of apple and pear trees, stauding upon ground that must be cleared the coming spring, and which will therefore be sold very much below ordinary rates. Dealers and large planters are especially invited to examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

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New Cambrics, Madras Cloths, Ginghams and French Cotton Dress Goods, will have conved this week. be opened this week.

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In this herd may be found 5 different types, or strains of the Shorthorn family, Booth foundation predominating top-crossed with Bates blood.

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A beautiful thoroughbred Jersey bull calf. Sire, Duke of Portage, 1270; dam, Juno, 3420. Dropped December 15, 1879; a choice specimen and entitled to registry. Address THOROUGHBRED, Box 453, Adrian, Mich. 50FANCY LITHOGRAPHED CARDS 100 Dono 2 alike. CONN. CARD Co., Northford, Ct. 100

FOR SALE CHEAP

DANDELIONS.

4 They fell from the place where the bright skie They're bits of sunshine the angels send!" The days went by, the June days long, with sunshine and sweet with song

And the dandelicus' heads of gold Grew dull and faded, grew brown and old. But the children's April tears were dried.

Till lo! one day such a sweet surprise! -A miracle in the children's eyes-

In place of the dandelion's glow The farmer said, as he pulled a weed:

And this is the way they thought it

"Angels have given them wings to fly

Teach me to keep, as my life grows old,

Teach me to see, where my footsteps tend,

Dear little children your queer thoughts seem

Back to the sun in the shiny sky!

The bits of sunshine the angels

Teach me, hearts that are undefiled.

To love God's world like a little child

Nothing is new that is done or said,

The leaves are telling the same old story-

Budding, bursting, dying, dead."

Is "coming, building, flying, fled."

Mercer the round earth roams or range

And the smile o' the sun knows

spring-time softens or winter estrange

om our great sire's birth to the last morn's breal

There was tempest, sunshine, fruit and frost,

nd the sea was calm, or the sea was shaking

The mighty heart of his orb of gold.

His mighty mane like a lion crossed,

Forever the wild wind wanders, crying,

And one worn song the fields are sighing,

Longing, loving, losing, lost

d ever this cry the heart was making-

therly, easterly, north and west;

And the tired thought of the world, replying

Up to her chamber window

A slight wire trellis goes, And up this Romeo's ladder

Clambers a bold white rose

I lounge in the ilex shadows;

Unclasping her silken girdle

The curtain folds between

She reaches out her hand,

She smiles on her white rose lover

And helps him in at the window-I see it where I stand.

To her scarlet lips she holds him

Ah mel it was he that won her,

Because he dared to climb

Miscellaneons.

A GREAT MISTAKE.

By the Author of "Rose of the World," "Edged Tools," "King Copheius, or, Ruby North's Lovers," &c.

foolish boy!—and show his knowledge the world."

she did not answer, excepting softly touching her mother's blooming cheek with her

"Why should not poor Letitia come to

child!" returned her mother seriously

up her scarlet lips. "Painful impressi are notoriously hard to eradicate!"

of his title, and it seems rather unfair.

I am afraid Lord Meldrum was not quite

so steady as some young men, Bee, or he would have known his own mind a little

"Miss Ludlow was engaged to Lord Mel-

drum!" asked the Doctor, with all the suave readiness to be amused induced by his excel-lent luncheon and Bee's dainty cigarette.

rash, I suppose—wanted money with his

"And he threw her over on account

"No, no," returned Mrs. Throgmorton

to marry for money—but Letitia writes me word that it was all Lucy Thrale's fault." "Lucy Thrale? Who is Lucy Thrale,

"Who is Lucy Thrale?" she repeated lefully. "If you had not been in Conne

the past six weeks, Doctor March,

Bee heaved an elaborate sigh.

was mine?

and Jack's, just as poor Letitia
"Oh, the Doctor!" echoed

completely crushed.'

disengaged hand.

And kisses him many a time-

I see the lady lean,

NOCTURNE.

Out of her circuit, so old, so old:

Beaming, burning, tender, cold.

changes-

ing

Murmers-" Rest."

And ever and always the wild wind's chorne

NOTHING NEW.

The dandelion has gone to seed. And the mothers said, as mothers will: 44 The thoughtless children are happy still.

a snot south ladge.

The young lady gained nothing by her device after all."

"Did Lord Meldrum throw over both the girls then?" inquired George, somewhat But it puzzled the children much to see wn where the gold was wont to be "My dear George, no-of course not And tiny footsteps to rest were brought, And baby faces grew grave with thought,

Miss Thrale is by way of having refused him, don't you see. But what do you think of a girl who could encourage her cousin's betrothed husband so shamelessly as to lead Twas a weighty subject they thought about. the young man into a proposal?"

And apparently for the mere pleasure of refusing it?" added George dubiously. "It seems rather a complicated case, and I am

lishonorable behavior.

seems rather a complicated case, and I am afraid I must reserve my decision. But in the meanwhile what has become of Miss

question. As for papa and Jack and poor

nothing but Lucy Thrale ever since we go

"Has Lord What's-his-name married the

cousin then?"—watching the delicate smoke of his cigarette as it curled over his head.

"Oh, dear, no!" returned his friend, with

a short scornful laugh. "I don't suppose he

"Oh, she is to live with the Ludlows again, I believe! Ada does not agree with her mother in blaming Lucy for Lord Meldrum's fickleness."

"It would be an admission of Miss Lucy superior fascination to do so; wouldn't it?"
"George," cried his friend reproachfully,
"if you had read Ada's letter you could not suspect her of such paltry feelings! And, besides,"—with a pretty air of triumph— From the dawn of spring till the years grow hoar, send for Miss Thrale: so you see she can' be very much afraid of her cousin's fascina

tion, as you call it."
"I beg Miss Ludlow's pardon," said

George laughing.

"Ada declares—so her mother writes poor thing !-that Lord Meldrum must have heard rumors of the difficulties that were threatening the firm, for she had no-ticed a change in his manner towards her long before Lucy Thrale and he ever me. It is very sweet of Ada, of course, to take her cousin's part; but I have my own opinion of Lucy Thrale. I hate a deceitful

"In that case, mother," cried Bee, coming into the room in a charming walking-dress, and pulling on her long Suede gloves as she spoke, "you will allow me to tell Doctor March frankly that he is very much in the way, and that we shall be obliged to

George rose reluctantly and looked at hi

watch.

"For my part," he grumbled, "I prefer a little amiable blarney in a woman to such frank impertinence. But I know whom to thank for all this. Miss Ludlow is at the ottom of it. I think I must make up my nind to hate her." "Why not drive over to King's Road

with us and see the house?" suggested Mrs. Throgmorton as she left the room to put on her bonnet. "We have really made it look very pretty, considering how "I am afraid I must not be tempted.

said George. "Your little romance has be-guiled me into forgetting the hour. I had no idea it was so late. This is my first day oack, you know; and I must see who will be wanting to get away.

few visits to pay too at the North End."
"Well, come back and dine with us, if you can," urged his friend hospitably; we shall be quite alone;" and she went away to

et ready for her drive.

Bee was looking at herself in the dingy old mirror over the tall chimney piece, an tying her bonnet-strings in a prettier knot. "I suppose, child," said Dr. March, with

a sudden gravity, "it is of no use to ask you for any news of my poor people over there? Bee turned round. 'I have had no time to spare," she said.

"From choosing new bonnets?"
"Do you like this one?" she demanded chly. "Is not that little crimson pompon

rery becoming?" Tell the truth now!"
"You foolish girl," persisted George, unaoved by the flash of white teeth and the "Don't, Bee, my child," said Mary Throgmorton, shaking her head—"don't try to make yourself out so cold and calculating; provoking sparkle of dark eyes, "why don't you try to think of something better than it is Jack who puts such notions into you head, because he thinks they are manly-"Is there anything better?" she asked was giving Doctor March a light, and

But George would not smile.
"I don't like close rooms and

alleys in warm weather," pouted the girl, seeing his grave face; but her great brown eyes fell under the young man's cool glance He laughed and sighed in spite of him

me in her trouble?" continued Mrs. Throg-morton simply. "Did I not promise long ago that I would never forget her?" "You did not like them any better in cold "And you have kept your word, you old love! Do you know, Doctor March, my weather, as far as I can remember!" he cried; and then Bee made an appealing mother has a little package of vellow letter up stairs from Mrs. Ludlow, and a long curl of light hair, and such a pretty little minia-

"Don't scold me on your first day a home," she said smiling. "I will try to get up a taste for dirty babies and bad air; and ture in a short-waisted gown! She has often shown them to me when I was a little girl, and told me stories about Letitia Butler and hen I will invest in a poke bonnet and a big basket, and go about like Janet Bryen Addison House. Fancy—after thirty years! I wonder if I shall remember anything or asking poor people impertinent questions and calling women old enough to be my anybody so long?"
"Why, of course you will, you foolish

mother by their Christian names. "Janet Bryer means well," said Doct March coldly.
"So do I," Bee asserted with a coaxing

"Do you suppose you could ever forget Ted Ackroyd or the Doctor, who are your friends "Oh, here is mamma! I am quite air. "Oh, here is mamma! I am quite ready, darling. Come, Doctor."
"I will get you to drop me at the office, Mary, on your way," said Mr. Throgmorton, opening the dining-room door as they crossed the hall. "I have had an uncomechoed Bee, pursing

said George, nodding lazily; "I will think of a tremendous retort pre-seatly, madam! Just now I want to hear more of these unhappy friends of your mother's. There is a daughter, you say, my mon long nap, to be sure! Couldn't have slept sounder through one of Reyloff's voluntaries!' "Tom," said his wife suddenly, as the dear Mrs. Throgmorton?"

"Oh, yes; and a charming girl, I am sure, to judge by her letters! It is really wonderful, the spirit in which she takes their reful, the spirit in which she takes their reful. followed Bee and the Doctor, and heard the

loor of the carriage, "do you know what has come into my head?"

"Nothing very bad, I dare say, Mary my verses—her engagement only just broken off too when the crash came! Most girls would dear," responded Tom Throgmorton, with a complacent glance at the handsome matronly

be completely crushed."
"Yes," admitted Bee, doubtfully—"If she
cared for Lord Meldrum. Somehow one is
always disposed to think that when a grl
marries a lord she does it only for the sake igure by his side. You know how long I have been urging

deorge March to marry?"
"You are a born match-maker, Molly suppose some lords are worth liking on their like every woman who is worth her salt." "Well, I have got the very girl at last, I do believe, who would just suit him for a own account-I suppose they are the same

wife. "Where?" asked Mr. Throgmorton, look ing vaguely up and down the tranquil sun-shiny street; while Doctor March, unconscious of the fate in store for him, was help

ing Bee in her tied-back skirts into the car "I don't understand-"Of course she can't expect to meet lords in Barlaston," continued the lady somewhat

"And I am afraid mos young men now-a-days look for money with a wife. But George can afford to marry for love. And, oh, Tom, if it can be managed and her blooming face began to harden and grow cold. "I thought so too—I am afraid there are men in the world heartless enough won't it be nice if he should take a fancy to Ada Ludlow?"

# . CHAPTER VI.

Doctor March was the youngest of the three physicians in the quiet old town of Barlaston-Regis; but, in spite of his youth, which some people, and especially the other two physicians, looked upon as a serious dis-qualification in a medical man, he was the von would not have required to ask that

Not a few of Doctor Fetherstone's patiand drunk and thought ents, it is true, had complained, when the young man first came to settle in the town, that he was hard and unsympathetic—which been the case when he had to "Bee," said Mary Throgmorton, smiling and coloring like a girl, "you must not laugh at your poor old mother."

"No, darling, I won't," cried Bee, squeezing her mother's head against her bosom as she stood behind her chair—"at least not leal with imaginary sufferings. He was app t these times to speak the truth a little to plainly, and had made enemies of those who understand him. Men whom he de barred from their selfish indulgences, or to now. I'll go and change my habit, and you shall have the Doctor all to yourself, an irwhom he recommended cold water and exercise as his only perscriptions; wome resisting victim."

"And now," demanded George, as the door closed behind the girl's tall shape, "who is Lucy Thrale?"

"Miss Thrale is Ada Ludlow's cousin, a girl she has treated like a sister; and it is she who was the cause of Lord Meldrum's like was the havior." who expected him to suggest new pleasure as remedies for a too listless and frivolous life—these were the people who had found Doctor March cold and intolerant,

But they were few, now that he had be seven years laboring among them; and if the young man had had to nstruction in his time, he had hi reward at last in the affection with which h was now regarded by his patients, high and low, and in the grateful looks and lighting up of heavy faces that met him as he went on his way, bringing hope and healing and onsolation with him

George March was too indifferent about success, as the world understands the word, too careless about money or position, to be ambitious; and yet, in spite of his unselfishness, in spite of many hours devoted to unwork, he had, somewhat to his

own surprise, got on. His position was now firmly established in Barlaston-Regis. His brougham with the bay horses was to be seen driving about all day in the best neighborhood; his name was on the staff of the various hospitals in the town; and the result of all this was a very dsome income, which was steadily the increase.

No wonder the Barlaston young ladie looked very kindly upon him; and George March was, besides, very well worth liking on his own account. These was nothing especially hero-lik

about him perhaps; but he was so cherry and steadfast, so strong and so gentle, that people who had once looked in his face— and especially women—felt instinctively that he was to be trusted and esteemed whatever differences of opinion might after wards occur between them.

Perhaps it was because Doctor Marc

liked most people—and all women—in re-turn, and could always see some good in every one. Children positively adored him and, as George had no little nephews an nieces to spoil, he was obliged to conten nieces to spoil, he was obliged to conter himself with such snatches of that enjoy ment as were to be found in the nurseries his friends and patients. Sometimes indee the enthusiasm of the baby members of Bar laston society proved rather embarrassing the young man, who would find perhaps in the street, clasped tightly roun each leg by two fat little arms, shricks long and loud following the nurse's endeavors to

release him. George did not mind. He loved the littl ones, and laughed at them, and let them climb all over him and kiss his kind brown face, just as he was good-natured, and shade paternal, in his manner to all the young ladies who admired him so much. It was certainly a pity, as several kindly matrons had often declared, that Doctor March should be so entirely alone in the world, and that he should be spending the est years of his life without creating any interest for himself outside of his profe His mother had died while he was a little fellow at school; and his father having mar ried again abroad, young March had fough his way in the world with but scanty couragement or help from home. Indeed the houseful of half-foreign children and their middle-aged coquette of a mother

which went by that name was no home in the eyes of the young Englishman. But for all that the slip-shod family in Brussels had profitted considerably by his increasing popularity; and his father's widow, with her numerous offspring, were ow recognized pensioners on his b

George was a cheerful giver, and did not been mortally offended when his step-mother had elected to remain among her own friends in Belgium, instead of accepting a share of his home in Barlaston-Regis. It was quieter to be alone, he considered, though there all, who will ever look to me for help, see-would certainly have been ample room for ing that I shall never marry. And, being Dr. March lived in Beaudesert Gardens

in a big old-fashioned house which he had taken with the practice from old Doctor which he continued to oc Fetherstone, and cupy, though it was situated in an antiquated | rich! spacious and stately for his simple bachelor stablishment. But it suited the Docto who liked the old-world tranquility of the square in which it stood; and his patients did not find it too out-of-the-way to preven their thronging of a morning in good bers to his consulting room. Good oldMrs Batters, a relic of Doctor Fetherstones re gime, had remained with the other fixture playing the part of ministering spirit to th ng man and making him as comfortable as it was possible for a bachelor to be George used to declare, laughing, that tha was saying a good deal.

Popular and prosperous, as he was, it was evident that, outside of one or two houses Doctor March did not care much about s eiety; and many sighs were caused by the careless good-humor with which he divided his attentions among the many pretty girls in Barlaston who were so willing to please bim if they had only known how, and who secretly pitied him so much for living all by himself in that great lonely house.

George March was perfectly contented however with his condition; and prudent mothers, who had paid the rising physician many attentions since his arrival in Barlas began to look upon him as a hopele

One or two of these ladies, more daring than the rest, or having a larger number of daughter on promotion, had sounded the young man discreetly on the subject of marriage, and had given him to understand that in his profession it was most desirable that he should settle down early and begin to be looked upon as a family man. But the Doctor only laughed, declaring that he was as happy as the days were long, and that a man could be no more if he had twenty wives. And he would add that he claimed to be considered a thorough old foggy already by right of his ugly face.

It was evident that he was incorrigible Having an immense and eager interest in his profession, and a large capacity for hard work, the world to his nine-and-twenty year seemed a bright place enough.

His household was well-ordered, faithful

old Batters being the fine flower of managers; and, if ever George dreamed of a change in the tranquil routine of his existence, it was as of some far-off indefinite pros pect which did n ot trouble him at all as ve And in the meantime there was the pleas-ant old house in Upper Brunswick Street to look upon as home, to say nothing of his little brood of step-brothers and sisters to provide for, and the various cares and interests which had grown about him since h

Among these were the visits at the North End, of which he had spoken to Mrs. Throgmorton. They were to be paid in the poorest quarter of the town, and would bring the Doctor no fees at all. The poor woman nevertheless whose scalded child lay dving in a stifling garret, and the bed-ridden girl her neighbor, found the tenderest skill, th gravest sympathy, most freely lavished in their service; and the delight of these poor women and of other humble patients in the Doctor's return was certainly worth the ad-ditional hour they kept him away from

Some of his old battles with dirt and ignorance and closed windows had certainly be begun over again. But the young man did not expect miracles, and was content to oppose these powerful foes with the patient

firmness which his poor friends at the North order. A rosy-cheeked Susan from Mrs. End were beginning to respect, and to put faith largely in time and perseverance.

The one room where could count eeing nothing to annoy him belonged to a crippled girl, for whom good Mrs. Batters had sometimes provided employment in the shape of some simple household sewing, and looked up to Doctor March as hero and demi-god, ever since the day when he had spoken to her in the hospita where she lay recovering from the accident that had mained her for life, and had praised her for her neatness and her cheer Lame Maria, as the poor woman

alled in the crowded ho lodged, no longer needed the Doctor's adice herself; but sometimes George employ ed her in nursing those other poor patient a point of knocking at her door on each day f his visits to Primrose Alley, and of cheering her with a friendly nod as he passed A little talk with the Doctor was Maria's

greatest earthly enjoyment; and on the day of his return she had a flourishing geranium in a red pot to show him on the sill of her little window, the white blinds and narrow panes of which where absolutely dazzling in which a bird their cleanliness, and close to was singing bravely in a wooden cage. She had to tell, too, how she had been kept very busy while he was away, and had been abl to put by a little money against the winter— to all of which humble confidences George March listened with cordial interes

Maria was fond of reading, as he had dis covered; and, though this was his first day at home, and he had hardly settled back into his old ways, Doctor March had brought her a bundle of magazines and illustrated papers, which had travelled about all day in his brougham, and would help to beguile the weary hours which sometimes befell the ripple when there was no work to be ob

It was this sort of thing, no doubt, that had earned the Doctor the reputation of being eccentric; and it did seem hard that when so many pleasant drawing-rooms were awaiting the young man, he should have found more pleasure in talking to a homely woman in a patched stuff gown about her flower and her bullfinch than in being adored by pretty Minnie Bryer, or listening

to Laura Tulkinghorn's ballads It seemed preposterous, people declared, that a man of George March's talents should waste his time upon all sorts of horrible cases in low parts of the town-cases which any one could have attended to-when there was such a brilliant future before him, if he chose to work for it. Even kind Mrs. Throgmorton sometimes took her favorite to tas for these proceedings; but George used to laugh, and kiss her kind hand, and declare that he had time to spare, and was already

making too much money.

What was to be done with such an un practical fellow? He went away from Prim rose Aliey sometimes looking grave and worried enough; and it is possible that part of the time he devoted to that unsavory region might have been as well employed in he needful rest to body and mind which the young doctor in his vigorous health was apt o neglect; but there were some pleasures e found there too, and he carried Lame Maria's grateful face and voice all along the misty roads and streets that evening to his

There were several letters waiting for him n his study-table, one of them having a

foreign stamp and post-mark.

"The deuce!" growled the young man, half laughing, half impatient. "More elaorate compliments from madam, more glowing accounts of Emmanuel's talents and Mathilde's charms, which only require a few more English remittances to accomplis inheard of wonders in due time! suppose it is good for a fellow to have some one to work for besides himself! Anyhow my gushing step-mother affords me every opportunity of practically testing the question. Yes, madam," the Doctor apostrophised the letter, with his best bow, "your shall have what you ngelic children mand. They are the only children, after equally convinced with myself of the truth-fulness of this statement, I am sure my charming step-mother will agree with the stimable, if prosaic, 'Georges' that it is better for a man to be born ugly than drum.' very dull place. Our young men are not quite so easily befooled as poor Lord Meldrum." charming step-mother will agree with her CHAPTER VII.

The villa in King's Road was only one long row of solid old-fashioned suburban uses, which were divided from the road by long sloping lawns shut in by high brick walls with green wooden gates. But it stood next to the old church, the square ower of which, with its gray pinnac leering gargoyles, cast a pleasant shadow on the garden at the rear; and from this, though it was in reality only number some-thing from King's Road, it had come to be known in the neighborhood as the Tower House. The garden was unusually large and pic

turesque for such a house, containing as it did, in addition to its flower-beds and rosebushes, several overgrown fruit-trees, chequered its walls and allevs with leafy There was a magnificent old mulberry, two or three quinces and cherry-trees. vine that covered one long gray wall with thick bunches of little purple grapes.

The villa itself was certainly small; but ts rooms were pretty, having good fire-places and bay-windows, and many unexeted steps up and down. The small back drawing-room especially, the windows of which opened upon the garden, with its brooding church tower, where sparrows had built their nests in many a floriated niche among the ivy, and where there was an enchanting glimpse of green trees and blue sky beyond the red-brick walls, was a pretty and homelike room.

So Bee Throgmorton had decided when she came with her mother to inspect the use prior to the arrival of the Ludlows and to its decoration she had devoted mos of her energies. For in spite of the worldliness this young lady had acquired at secondhand from her brother Jack, she was secretly quite as eager to see the Ludlows and quite as enthusiastic in their service as her kind old-fashioned mother herself. The two indeed had spent many delightfully busy days in superintending the preparations that had been found necessary for the proper reception of the new tenants—the papering and painting and hammering that had been consented to by the easiest of landlords, the you will be late for the train!" weeding of the garden, the rearrangement of the scanty array of furniture which was let

ith the house.

Fresh chintz and muslin can do wonder in a decorative way when skilfully employed; and these, with a few pretty bits of china and pictures, had been liberally supplied by Mrs. Throgmorton.

A Turkish rug or two had been carried

from the handsome old house in Uppe Brunswick Street, a screen, some books and music, an ample array of house linen-which could well be spared from Mary Throgmorton's stores—and a supply of chin and glass, for which her Tom had cheerfull written a cheque, remembering the days when he had seen Mary Golding and Letitia Butler walking together among Miss Prim-mer's young ladies, and being touched by his wife's simple fidelity to her girlish at-

It was lucky, Mrs. Throgmorton declared that the house had been let "furnished!" Poor Letitia and her girl need never know how much or how little there had been in it. It would only make the poor things uncom-

And now, on the evening when the widow was expected, everything was in apple-I ie

Ackroyd's village school was established in the kitchen. There was to be but one servant in the modest establishment. Every room had been thoroughly aired; orders had been given for the indispensible cup of tea on the arrival of the travellers, and Bee had brought an armful of flowers from Upper Brunswick Street, with which to put the finishing touches to her mother's labor of

love.

The evening was closing in when Mrs. Throgmorton's carriage drove up to the green wooden gate, and the weather had changed as the sun went down. A chill yellow mist was beginning to gather under the trees on the lawn, an outlines of the villa itself.

"We must have fires lit, mother, all ov the house," added Bee anxiously. "First impressions are everything, you know; and fires and flowers are great beautifiers." "They will be thinking more of a cup of

tea and a good night's rest than anything else," returned her mother in comfortable accents as she established herself in an easy arm-chair with her knitting-a pretty crim on-and-white blanket for Master erambulator-and looked round with little pardonable complacency. "I suppose they will find the house a painful contrast

to Prince's Gate, poor things! But it really does not look so bad considering."

"They ought to contrast it with their lodgings in Maida Vale, mother," said Bee in her downright way, who was pulling off he fgloves and preparing to fill a big Japanes bowl with white asters; "then they would feel less critical perhaps. You need not shake your head, darling. I believe I am a

ittle bit sorry for the Ludlows after all." "Do you think I did not know that all long, my dear?" returned the sweet-faced woman, her dark eyes—so like her daughters—filling with joyful tears. "And you will help me, I am sure, to make things pleasant for them. How should I feel if it vas my pretty Bee who had fallen on such What would you do if you had evil days? o give up your dresses and overs like poor Ada, and to live in such a ise as this after London?

"Your poor Bee hasn't any lovers to give up!" cried the girl, pulling a long face p!" cried the girl, pulling a long face. Mother, if you go on talking like that, I shall have to come and kiss you, and the fate of my bowl of asters is hanging by a single stalk; so please don't."

Bless you, my dear!" said Mary Throgmorton, smiling proudly at the happy brown face above the asters. "I wish poor Letitia face above the asters. "I wish poor Letitia had as little to trouble her to-day as I

Will they be very poor, mother?" asked Bee. She had lifted her bowl of white flowers

n to a dark wooden bracket which hung in an effective corner, and was standing with ead thrown back and both arms raised as she altered the position of a leaf or two.

"Very poor, I am afraid," was the answer, followed by a heavy sigh. "How uneven things are in this world! I wish it was not considered insulting for a rich woman to offer money to a poor friend. Why should it be? Is not love better than money, and don't people give and take that freely?" "Dear, dear!" cried her daughter, stoop

g down to lay her fresh face against hers Miss Primmer neglected your education shamefully, you poor darling! Or perhaps worldly wisdom was an extra at Addison House, and only Miss Butler took lessons in

"Now, Bee!"
"Well, I won't, mother," said the girl, laughing, and going back to the flower-strewn table. "It is shabby of me, I acknowledge, to hit poor Mrs. Ludlow when

"That's ny good girl again."
"And, at any rate, Ada Ludlow is not to blame for her mother's bad memory; and so

am prepared to like her very much, dar ing, and to do my best to make her and ling, and to do my best to make her and Lucy happy with us."

"Oh, Lucy!" echoed Mrs. Throgmorton impatiently. "Don't talk about Lucy! The more she keeps herself in the background the better I shall be pleased."

Bee was silent. "It is to be hoped," continued her mother she will show some sense of Ada's kind ness and generosity, and will try to make herself useful. But I am afraid, with her peculiar tastes, she will find Barlaston a

"Now, mother," pleaded Bee, laughing and holding up her finger, "who is being cynical and all the rest of it now, I should ike to know ? "

"That is very different!"-warmly. "No right-minded woman can help feeling shocked at such duplicity as Lucy Thrale ha

been guilty off."

"No, I suppose not," admitted Bee, fasten
ing a bit of heliotrope in her belt. "But don't like to hear my old darling talk so bitterly—about an orphan girl too; just think, mother! You must leave all that to Jack and me. I am afraid poor Lucy Thrale cannot be a very nice girl, from all we hear. But suppose we agree not to think of her any more? After all, she is well punished for what she did. No doubt, if Ada had been Lady Meldrum now, her cousin would have had a home with her, and might have be witched more lords instead of coming Barlaston-Regis to live in an eight-root house and be snubbed by everybody."
"Serves her right!" said kind Mary

Throgmorton obstinately. "I have no pity But the words were stifled with a kiss "Here is Jack!" Bee cried then, running

to the window to peep out into the gather-ing mist. "Yes! He is a good boy not to ave forgotten his promise. take the carriage down to the station, and you and I, mother mine, will be able to make the travellers comfortable when they arrive." Upon this the other young cynic came in

trying not to look eager and interested, and pronounced the little villa, and more esecially the pleasant back drawing-room, Ree rewards

ee rewarded him for the compliment by sticking one of her crimson roses in his but "There, mother," she cried, curling the

nds of her brother's little dark moustache with her finger-tips, and then standing at a distance and looking at him with her head on one side—"Mrs. Ludlow must admit that one of the family, at least, has inherited her old schoolfellow's good looks."
"Nonsense, my dear!" said Mary Throg morton, with her ready girlish blush.

"All right, mother; I'm off."
"And, Jack," added his sister gaily, putting her head out of the drawing-room and calling after him, "whatever you do, be sure and not fall in love with Lucy Thrale

at first sight!" " cried her mother, genuinely "Bee," cried her mother, genuinely alarmed, "what a notion to put into the poor boy's head !" Bee laughed, and disappeared to give

ome final instructions to smiling Susan in the kitchen, and Mrs. Throgmorton fell into fit of musing over her knitting.

Past and present and future blended plea

atly and were woven together into the web of her fancy. Already, as the busy needles clicked and flashed in the firelight, George March and Ada Ludlow were being rapidly stablished in the old house in Be established in the old house in Beaucesert Gardens, where they were to give charming little dinners and to become the most popu-lar young couple in Barlaston. Ted Ackroyd had found words to convince her own bright Bee of his devotion and to reconcile his father to their marriage, and a fond grand-mamma was being kept constantly employed upon fresh relays of crimson-and-white blan-kets for little cots and perambulators. Jack brother William, and relieving the good father of much labor and anxiety. Letitia Butler and her old friend were united after a separation of thirty years, and were grow-ing old together gently and happily among their children and their children's children

"Here they are, mother, at last!" claimed Bee, rushing excitedly into the room and scattering her mother's visions with a breath. "It has turned out quite foggy. What a miserable evening for them

Mother and daughter were in the hall with the door wide open and admitting the streaming yellow fog as the carriage turned e green wooden gate and came up

the little sweep to the door.

Then Jack's young voice was heard explaining the topography of the steps and apologizing for the Barlaston weather; and moment later the two old friends and widow-were in each other's arms, kiss-

ing with silent tears.

A young lady was following Mrs. Ludlow her arms full of shawls and travelling-bags nd Bee, putting her arms round the strange n her sweet downright fashion, would have relcomed the child of her mother's friend in the same fashion. But the girl shrank away and put up a little trembling hand to stop her.
"That is Ada, coming up the steps with

your brother," she said, in a fresh and melan choly voice. "I am only Lucy."

(To be Continued.)

# DR. JEX'S PREDICAMENT.

It was the funniest thing that I ever say n my life. Cruickshank would have gloried in it. I wish I had him here to ilustrate that scene with the spirited vigor that only his dancing pencil gives. It was in Kentucky that it happened

that pleasant land of blue grass and tobacco. and fine stock and white-teethed girls Mabel, my sister, had married Dick Hucklestone, and they had begun life in great contentment and a little three-roomed house scarcely big enough to hold the bridal pres sents. But they were happy, hearty, healthy They had two cows, ice cream every day, charming baby and Uncle Brimmer. shall say that their cup was not full? In-deed, they thought it full before Uncle Brimmer added himself thereto — a very ponderous rose leaf. He was one of our old family servants, who fondly believed that Miss Mabel and her young husband would never be able to get on without him. would never be able to get on without him. He walked all the way from Mississippi to Kentucky with his things tied up in a meal sack, and presented himself before Mabel, nnouncing affably that he had come t

'stay on.''
"But I haven't any place for you, Uncle Brimmer," said Mabel, divided between

"Lor', honey, you kin jest tuck me aroun anywhar. I don't take up no room." Mabel looked thoughtfully upon the big brown gray-whiskered old negro, whose were those of a Hercules, and head. "You are not a Tom Thumb, Uncle Brimmer." "No, ma'am," said he, submissively, "but

I've got his sperit. Couldn't I sleep in the citchen, honey?" he went on with insinuat ng sweetness.
"No, indeed," cried our young house "No, indeed," cried our young house-teeper; "I put my foot down on anybody bagful of quilt pieces, and my ruby red pol-deeping in the kitchen."

Aunt Patsey, the cook, stood by, balancin pan of flour on her head, one fat hand or I suspected her of a personal in terest in the matter, and indeed she after ward acknowledged that she thought Uncle Brimmer's coming would prove a to her feet." Those feet of her's ose feet of her's had beer saved many steps through the service of her ten-year old daughter, Nancy Palmira Kate—called Nanky Pal for short. But of late Nanky's services had been called into re quisition as a nurse, and Aunt Patsey, who as fat and scant of breath, thought too much to do; and so she viewed with evident delight the stalwart proportions of our good-natured giant from the south.

"Dar's de lof', Miss Mabel," she sugges "It's too small, and is clustered up with h'ngs already."

"Oh, sho, chile, dar ain't nothin' in dat loft 'cept de taters an' de peppers, an' de chillen's, an' Lucy Crittenden's duds. dar ain't nothin' to speak of in de loft."

"He can't get in at the window," Mabel, shifting her ground.
"Lemme try," said Uncle Brimmer.

The kitchen was a small log cabin some listance from the house—"in a good hollerin' reach," to quote Aunt Patsey. Above it was a low room, or loft, crowded with the miscellaneous articles enumerated. The only way of getting into it was from the outside. A ladder against the side of the cabin admitted one through the little window, no larger, I am sure, than that of a railway coach, into this storehouse of treasures. Nanky Pal, who was as slim as a snake, was usually selected to fetch and carry through the small aperture. Bu Uncle Brimmer!

"I'm pretty sho I kin do it," he said. squinting up one eye, as he took off his coat and prepared to try.

We stood in the doorway as he cautiously

went up the ladder; and after an exciting moment he pushed himself through the window, and turning, smiled triumphantly.

This settled the matter. A cot bed was procured for Uncle Brimmer, and he soon became the mainstay of the family. Cheerfully avoiding all the work possible; indif-ferently as an ostrich eating all he could find cupboards or highways; grimly playing hobgoblin for baby; gaily twanging h banio on moonlight nights—memory recal thee with a smile, Uncle Brimmer! I ca I car close my eyes now and recall thee, big shapeless, indistinct in the semi-darkness

as he sat under the mulberry tree, singing,

#### "Wish I was in Tennessee, A sittin' in my cher, Jug o' whiskey by my side, An' arms aroun' my dear! This was his favorite. Who shall doubt hat it expressed to him all the poetry, ro-

nance, passion of his life?

After a time Uncle Brimmer fell ill, e sent for a doctor.

Dr. Trattles Jex was the medical man ur county. He lived in Middleburn, seven

miles away, and he came trotting over on a great bay horse, with a pair of saddle bag hanging like Gilpin's bottles, one on either He looks as diminuitive as a monke perched on the tall horse's back, and indeed he was a "wee bit pawky body," as was said of Tom Moore. But, bless me! he was as pompous and self-important as though he had found the place to stand on, and could move the world with his little lever. red handkerchief carefully pinned across hi chest showed that he had lungs and mother. His boots were polished to the last degree. His pink and beardless face betrayed his youth; and his voice—ah! his voice! What a treasure it would have been could he have let it out to masqeraders Whether it was just changing from that of youth to that of man, or whether, like read ing and writing, it "came by nature," I can't tell. One instant it was deep and base, the next, squeaking and soprano. No even tenor about that voice He held out his hand with "Good morn-

ing, Mrs. Hucklestone. I hope the baby I popped into the dining-room to giggle but little well-bred Mable did not ever

smile. "No, no," she cried; "it is Uncle Brim mer.

The doctor offered to see him at once was growing as steady and sensible as his Mabel got up to lead the way. Up to this country.

moment I warrant it had not struck her as anything out of the way that she must invite Dr. Rex to climb a ladder and crawl through a window to get to his patient. But as she looked at him, speckless, spotless, gloved, curled, then at the ladder leaning against the wall in a disreputable, rickety sort of a way, a sense of incongruity seemed borne in on her soul. To add to her distress and my hilarity, we saw that Uncle Brimmer had hung out of the window some mysterious under-rigging that he wore. Long, red and ragged, it flaunted in the breeze," esque as an American flag on a Fo

July.
"I am afraid, doctor, it will be a little awkward," faltered Mabel; "Uncle Brimmer is up there;" and she waved her lily "An' you'll have ter climb de ladder."

put in Nancy Pal, with a disrespectful

I thought the little doctor gasped; but he recovered himself gallantly, and said: "I have climbed trees, and think I can ascend a ladder as a man," and he smiled We watched him. He was encumbered

by the saddle-bags, but he managed very well, and nearly reached the top, when sud-denly Uncle Brimmer's head and shoulders protruded, giving him the look of a snai half out of his shell. "Here's my pulse, doctor," he cried blandly, extending his bared arm. "Tain'

no place for you up here. And here's my tongne." Then out went his tongue for Dr. Jex's inspection. The doctor settled himself on a round of the ladder, quite willing to be met half way.

Professional inquiries began, when "A deep sound struck like a rising knell."
"Good gracious!" exclaimed Mahel

what is that ?" Nanky Pal sprang up with distended ever almost letting the baby fall.

Again. "Nearer, clearer, deadlier than before."

"Sakes alive! Miss Mabel," cried Nanky ole Mr. Simmon's bull's gone broke loose! She was right. A moment more, and in ushed the splendid, angry beast, bellowing, pawing the ground, shaking his evil lower ead, as if the devil were contradicting him Dr. Jex turned a scared face. My lore bull caught sight of the fluttering red rags, and charged the side of the house. give you my word, the next instant the ladder was knocked from under the doctor's feet and he was clinging frantically around the neck of Uncle Brimmer. Fearful moment.

Pull him in, Uncle Brimmer-pull him n," shrieked Mabel, dancing about. "I can't honey—I can't," gasped the choking giant; "I'm stuck."

"Hold me up," cried the doctor. "Send -helpl'

Uncle Brimmer seized him by the armpits. The saddle-bags went clattering down, and about the head of Master Bull a cloud of quinine, calomel, Dover's and diverother powders and pills, broke in blinding confusi "Aunt Patsey, go for Mr. Hucklestone at once," called Mabel.

the kitchen door. "Yer don't ketch me in der yard wid ole Simmon's bull," she said, with charming independence "Then I shall send Nanky Pal." "If Nanky Pal goes outen dat house I'll break every bone in her body."

Then Mabel began to beg: "Aunt Patsey,

Aunt Patsey looked cautiously out from

Aunt Patsey's head came out a little fur-her. "An' what else?" "And a ruffled pillow sham," said Mabel, most in tears, "and some white sugar, and I'll make you a new hat—and that's all

"I reckon dat's about as much as the chile is wuth," said the philosophic mother. 'Let her go.''
"Fly! Fly!" cried Mabel.

"I aint skeered," said Nanky. "I aint that sort. Mammy aint nuther. She was jes' waitin' ter see how much you'd give."

Nanky's bare legs scudded swiftly across
the yard. The bull took no notice of her. He was still stamping and bellowing under that window. Uncle Brimmer and the doctor still clung together, and only a convulsive kick now and then told of the little man's agony.
"Suppose Uncle Brimmer should let go?"
I suggested in a hollow whisper.

"Oh, hush!" cried Mabel. "The doctor's blood would be on our heads." "Or on the bull's horns,"

It was not far to the tobacco field, and in in incredibly short time brother John came riding in followed by half a dozen stout negroes. With delightful play that gave one quite an idea of a Spanish bull-fight, his lordship was captured and our little doctor was assisted into the house. Gone was the glory of Dr. Trattles Jex. His coat was torn, his knees grimy, his hands scratched, and he looked—yes—as if

he had been crying.
"Can you ever forgive us?" said Mabel piteously. She hovered about him like a little mother. She made him drink two glasses of wine: she mended his coat: she asked him if he would not like to kiss the baby. And finally a wan smile shone on the countenance of Dr. Jex. For me, I felt my face purpling, and leaving him to Ma-bel, I fled with brother John to the smoke-

house, where we-roared.
Uncle Brimmer got well, and went to see the doctor. He returned with a new cravat, a cane, and several small articles of attire, from which we inferred that in those trying moments, when he supported the suspend doctor, that little gentleman had offered many inducements for him to hold fast. When questioned, he responded chiefly with a cavernous and mysterious smile, only saying,
"Master Dr. Jex is a gentleman; starch

in or starch out, he's de gentleman."

And brother John, who is somewhat acquainted with slang, said, with a great laugh, "Well, old man, you had a bully chance to judge, so you m ast be right."-S Bonner in Harper's Weekly.

THE FIRST WATCH .- The first watch was about the size of a dessert plate. It had weights, and was used as a "pocket clock." The earliest known use of the modern name occurs in the record of 1552, which mentions that Edward VI. had "one larum or watch of iron, the case being likewise of iron gilt, with two plummets of lead." The first watch may readily be supposed to have been of rude execution. The first great improvement—the substitution of a spring for weights-was in 1560. The earliest springs were not coiled, but only straight pieces of steel. Early watches had only one hand, and, being wound up twice a day, they could not be expected to keep the time nearer than within 15 or 20 minutes in 12 hours. The dials were of silver and brass, the cases had no crystals, but opened at the back and front and were four or five inches in diameter. A plain watch cost more than \$1,500, and after one was ordered it took a year to make it.

the United States amounts to \$30,000,000 annually. It is an industry that is increasing in localities having a favorable climate and water. New Jersey produces \$16,-000,000 of the amount, and purchases 60 per cent of the raw silk imported into the

THE value of the silk manufactured in

Met, a sad farewell to say.

TWO SCENES FROM AN DRAMA

FEBRUARY 8, 18

It was in a garden shady, Where the moonbeams softly That a lover and his lady

There were sighs and sobs in p Locks of hair and flowers, I v Tin-types, too,—the youth was And the maiden seventeen. And his eyes were moist and a

As he tried his love to tell, While she, too, turned on the Most successfully and well. Then they vowed, in terms ca othing should their true love

And were really Pinaforic

In their frequent use of "Ne Well, they met. When many Neatly had the past interred. Doubtless both had had good Why the meeting was deferre In a widow's cap beguiling, She was (very strange is life)! While he came up, pleased an

With his pretty second wife.

Bows were made and hands Then old times were gayly que Chirped he: "If I'm not mist wasn't I once quite devoted!

. Was it you?" She gave an Smile,-"I don't remember v It was you or else your broth Which, I really couldn't tell.

I was visiting a gentlema the vicinity of Los Angeles was beautiful. The splas cades about the grounds, th

A Mule Kicks a Be

and the gentle moving of th pepper trees in the scarce ocean breeze, made up a pi thought was complete. It mule wandered on the scen I thought, could have got him. He took a different Of course mules were no grounds. That is what h was his reason for being th I recognized him. Had

lower lip hung down. He

ed. It seemed he didn't lik A day or two before whi to pick up a little child wh near the mule's heels, he ki three times before I could t way I was hit. I might hav of the kicking, but, in m began to kick at the mule. with him long. He outnut He browsed along on the bery. I forgot the beauty

Remembered a black and b

leg. It looked like the pri

hoof. There was another o

where my suspenders cros two more, as I have been in were side by side-twin b seemed to be about the sam I thought of revenge. I kick with him any mor thought if I had him tied d fast, so he could not move like sweet incense it would ears and tail smooth off, the eves with a red-hot poker, alive, then run him through

While I was thus thinki madder and madder, the m wandered up close to a larg stung. His eyes lighted up just what he was looking for on the beehive and took a In ten seconds the only pie could see was about the size when he has told a joke the company like a piece of sa piece was in the air. It was

The bees swarmed. Th good deal. They lit on tha ly. After he had kicked beehive so high that he cou any more he stopped for a seemed trying to ascertain 10,000 bees which were stin it. They did. The mule turned loose. anything to equal it. He in a dense fog of earnestnes filled with enthusiasm an more he kicked the higher

the ground. I may have for I was somewhat exc much delighted, but that n rise as high as the tops of t The pepper trees were two He would open and shut frog swimming. Sometime in mid air, he would look l ing, and I would think for was about to become an an a moment. There are pro angels.

When he had gone up to pepper trees, I was called told them I didn't want an The mule continued to b When a mule kicks hims

earth his heels seldom rea his back, that is, a mule reach forward, and his hin until the mule comes stra line of mule parallel with fifteen or twenty feet th mule's hind legs, however, raised into a line with his would come over until the hoofs almost touched his e The mule proceeded as hurry through. I had no idea how ma

would hold until I saw that tied on that mule. They completely that I could no but the glare of the eyes. the expression of his eyes like the way things were g

The mule still went on

kind of a way. Not only was every bee hive on duty, but I think th conveyed to the neighborin had been declared. I coul ting to and fro. The mule deep with bees that he look

their moving on each other seething hiss. A sweet calm aud gen pervaded me. When he had kicked for

aggerated mule. The hum

gan to fall short of the top trees. He was settling do It was in a garden shady,

Met, a sad farewell to say.

Where the moonbeams softly lay, That a lover and his lady

There were sighs and sobs in plenty.

And his eyes were moist and shiny,

While she, too, turned on the bring

Then they vowed, in terms caloric.

Nothing should their true love sever

Most successfully and well.

There were and flowers, I ween. Tin-types, too,—the youth was twenty, And the maiden seventeen.

DRAMA.

ant it had not struck her as the way that she must invite ab a ladder and crawl through to his patient. But as she speckless, spotless, gloved, the ladder leaning against the outable, rickety sort of a way, ongruity seemed borne in on add to her distress and my awd that Uncle Brimmer had he window some mysterious hat he wore. Long, red and ted in the breeze," as picturmerican flag on a Fourth of

d, doctor, it will be a little ered Mabel; "Uncle Brimre;" and she waved her lily

bags, but he managed very reached the top, when sud-immer's head and shoulders

ing him the look of a snail

pulse, doctor," he cried.

ing his bared arm. "Tain't a up here. And here's my out went his tongue for Dr.

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ral small articles of attire, ferred that in those trying

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he responded chiefly with

mysterious smile, only

x is a gentleman; starche's de gentleman."

ohn, who is somewhat ac-ang, said, with a great d man, you had a bully

ATCH.—The first watch

of a dessert plate. It

was used as a "pocket

liest known use of the

urs in the record of 1552.

at Edward VI. had "one

of iron, the case being

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watch may readily be

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ring a favorable climate

Jersey produces \$16,-

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silk imported into the

ist be right."—S.

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u a new hat—and that's

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have ter climb de ladder," Pal, with a disrespectful e little doctor gasped; but he

And were really Pinaforic In their frequent use of "Never." self gallantly, and said: "I trees, and think I can ascend Well, they met. When many seasons Neatly had the past interred. man," and he smiled heroi Doubtless both had had good reasons Why the meeting was deferred. him. He was encumbered

In a widow's cap beguiling, She was (very strange is life) While he came up, pleased and smiling With his pretty second wife.

Bows were made and hands were shaken, Then old times were gayly quoted Chirped he: " If I'm not mistaken, Wasn't I once quite devoted?"

"Was it you?" She gave another Smile,—"I don't remember well. It was you or else your brother, Which, I really couldn't tell." Scribner's Monthly

#### A Mule Kicks a Beehive.

I was visiting a gentleman who lived in the vicinity of Los Angeles. The morning was beautiful. The splash of little cascades about the grounds, the buzz of bees. and the gentle moving of the foliage of the pepper trees in the scarcely perceptible ocean breeze, made up a picture which I thought was complete. It was not. A mule wandered on the scene. The scene, I thought, could have got along without him. He took a different view.

Of course mules were not allowed on the grounds. That is what he knew. That was his reason for being there. I recognized him. Had met him.

lower lip hung down. He looked disgusted. It seemed he didn't like being a mule. A day or two before while I was trying to pick up a little child who had got too near the mule's heels, he kicked me two or three times before I could tell from which way I was hit. I might have avoided some of the kicking, but, in my confusion, I began to kick at the mule. I didn't kick with him long. He outnum ered me.

He browsed along on the choice shrub bery. I forgot the beauty of the morning. membered a black and blue spot on my leg. It looked like the print of a mule's hoof. There was another on my right hip; where my suspenders crossed there were two more, as I have been informed. They were side by side-twin blue spots-and seemed to be about the same age.

I thought of revenge. I didn't want to kick with him any more. No. But thought if I had him tied down good and fast, so he could not move his heels, how like sweet incense it would be to saw his ears and tail smooth off, then put out his eyes with a red-hot poker, then skin him alive, then run him through a threshing ma-

While I was thus thinking and getting madder and madder, the mule, which had wandered up close to a large beehive, got stung, His eyes lighted up, as if that was just what he was looking for. He turned on the beehive and took aim. He fired. In ten seconds the only piece of beehive I when he has told a joke that falls on the

The bees swarmed. They swarmed good deal. They lit on that mule earnest y. After he had kicked the last bit of beehive so high that he could not reach it t. They did.

The mule turned loose. I never saw anything to equal it. He was enveloped in a dense fog of earnestness and bees, and filled with enthusiasm and stings. The more he kicked the higher he arose from the ground. I may have been mistaken, for I was somewhat excited and very much delighted, but that mule seemed to rise as high as the tops of the pepper trees. The pepper trees were twenty feet high. He would open and shut himself like a frog swimming. Sometimes, when he was this mean, ma'am?" said I. in mid air, he would look like he was flying, and I would think for a moment he was about to become an angel. Only for 3 moment. There are probably no mule

When he had gone up to the tops of the fold them I didn't want any breakfast. The mule continued to be busy.

When a mule kicks himself clear of the earth his heels seldom reach higher than his back, that is, a mule's forelegs can reach forward, and his hind legs backward until the mule comes straight out into a ine of mule parallel with the earth, and mule's hind legs, however, were not only raised into a line with his back, but they would come over until the bottom of the hoofs almost touched his ears.

The mule proceeded as if he desired to durry through.

I had no idea how many bees a hive would hold until I saw that beehive emptied on that mule. They covered him so completely that I could not see any of him but the glare of the eyes. I could see from the expression of his eyes that he didn't like the way things were going.

The mule still went on in an absorbed

Not only was every bee of the disturbed hive on duty, but I think the news had been conveyed to the neighboring hives that war had been declared. I could see bees flitting to and fro. The mule was covered so deep with bees that he looked like an exaggerated mule. The hum of the bees and their moving on each other combined in a

seething hiss. A sweet calm and gentle peacefulness

pervaded me. When he had kicked for an hour he began to fall short of the tops of the pepper said the Squire.

used to kicking against something, but air. It was very exhausting.

He finally got so he did not rise clear of the ground, but continued to kick with both his feet for half an hour, next with first one foot and then the other for another half an honr, then with his right foot only every few minutes, the intervals growing longer and longer, until he finally was still. His head drooped, his lip hung lower and lower. The bees stung on. He looked as if he thought that a mean, sneak-

ing advantage had been taken of him. I retired from the scene. Early next morning I returned. The sun came slowly up from behind the Eastern hills. The light foliage of the pepper trees trembled with his caress. His golden kiss fell upon the opening roses. A bee could be seen flying hither, and another thither. The mule lay near the scene of yesterday's struggle. Peace had come to him. He was dead. Too much kicking against noth. that carpet which I denied you." The ing.—Ex.

Why Guffey Reformed. "I say, Judge," said old Maj. Dieffender

fer to his particular crony. Judge Guffey, the other day, "why have we not seen you down town o' nights lately?"

"Well-ahem-been rather busy," replied the Judge, with some embarrasment, your window every evening as I come down town after dinner."

"Little sickness in the family," murmured the Judge, uneasily.

"Sickness? why you just said your people were all well. "Well, the fact is, gentlemen," said the

Judge, after a pause devoted to significant winks and nudges by the select coterie of poker players, of which he was a prominent member, "I'll tell you just how the case stands. Like the rest of you old reprobates. I can stand any ordinary domestic row, but Mrs. Guffey sprang something on me the other night-a peculiarly new and deadly sort of reformation dodge that I have not got over the effects of yet, and there is no knowing when I shali." "You don't say so," exclaimed the Owl Club in chorus, and moved up closer. "Yes, gentlemen. You all know that I am pretty tough-hided regarding matrimonial remonstrances, and I can find excuses for staying out late seven nights in a week with any married man among you For instance, a few days ago I topped of one of Mrs. G.'s curtain lectures with the remark that it was almost always the wife's fault if the husband was not domestically inclined. That it was the absence of

to seek for them outside." "Devilish good theory that," said one old sinner, making a note on his shirt cuff. "So I thought," continued the Judge, especially as it made Mrs. G. so mad she didn't speak for three days afterward. But on the fourth day what do you suppose happened? Imagine my astonishment when I put on my hat after dinner to come down here to the Bulweiser saloon to meet you fellows. Mrs. Guffey said, 'Wait a minute, Judge, please. Just step down

cheerful amusement at home that led men

into the basement '" "Water pipe had sprung a leak, I sup-

pose?" said Dieffenderfer. "I thought it was something of that kind myself," rejoined the Judge, "but I hope I may never see the back of my neck if I could see was about the size a man feels didn't find the sitting-room carpet taken up, the floor sprinkled with sand, and a company like a piece of sad news. This sort of temporary bar erected in the corner. There were a dozen of small tables in the room, around which a lot of loafers, that Mrs. Guffey had contracted for at the corner grocery, were sitting, playing cards, spitting into the sawdust boxes and drinking beer. The liquor was served out by any more he stopped for an instant. He my biggest boy, who was running the bar seemed trying to ascertain whether the in his shirt sleeves, and with a big paste 10,000 bees which were stinging him meant diamond my wife had gotten down at the dollar store, on his breast. There was also a number of cheap chromos around the walls, and a lunch-counter, while in the corner of the room a couple of red-nosed bummers were quarreling over the election. I was perfectly dumbfounded. I never felt so disgusted and cut up in my life, and for a minute or two I almost believed I was down here with you fellows."

"Indeed!" exclaimed the listeners, grim-"'What in the eternal blazes does all

"'Why, Archibald,' said she, 'you were talking about making home congenjal and amusing, and all that, so I tried to fix up something that would hit you to a T. After this, you see, you can enjoy your regular recreation right here instead pepper trees, I was called to breakfast. I of tiring yourself with a long walk home after the cars have stopped running every night. How would you like to take a hand at pedro with that party in the corner? His breath is pretty strong, but I have especially engaged him as one of the most proficient card sharps in town. I am sure you would enjoy letting him win that fifty dollars you can't afford to give Amelia for afteen or twenty feet therefrom. This a new winter suit, ever so much. Hi, there barkeeper! Set up a couple of schooners of Milwaukee, quick!"

"And what did you say?" inquired his

petrified auditors. "Say? Why, I didn't say a word. I just went out to the woodpile, selected a club, came back and cleaned the whole mob right out. I staved in the beer barrel. kicked over the bar and swore like an Indiana Democrat. But-ahem-that is-er -well, you see, gentlemen, somehow l couldn't drum up cheek enough to go out that night, nor the next, either, and-and the fact is I've about concluded to put in a good deal of time at home this winter, so you will have to get along somehow with-

And there was a solemn and impressive silence as the Judge relit his cigar and drifted off down the street .- San Francisco

The Squire and His Wife.

The Squire had a friend to visit him on business, and was very much annoyed to be interrupted by his wife, who came to ask him what he wanted for dinner.

"Go away! let us alone!" impatiently

TWO SCENES FROM AN UNPUBLISHED earth. Numbers were telling on him. He after dinner time, and the Squire urged him looked distressed. He had always been to remain. The Squire was a generous provider, proud of his table, and he compla found now that he was striking against the cently escorted his friend to a sea. A little to the surprise of both, they saw nothing on the board but a hnge dish of salad which the good wife began quietly to dish

"My dear," said the Squire, where are the meats?"

"There are none to-day," said his lady. "No meats! What in the name of poverty! The vegetables then. Why don't you have them brought in?"

"You didn't order any." "Order! I didn't order anything," said the amazed Squire.

"You forgot," coolly answered the housewife. "I asked what we should have. and you said, 'lettuce alone,' Here it is,' The friend burst into a laugh, and the Squire, after looking lugubrious a moment

joined him. "Wife, I give it up. I owe you one Here is the fifty dollars you wanted for Squire forked over. "Now let us have peace and some dinner."

The good woman pocketed the paper, rang the bell, and a sumptuous repast of fish, poultry, and vegetables, was brought

A few days afterwards the Squire re mained in his garden some time after the usual tea hour. His wife grew impatient of "Busy! Why I've seen you reading at delay, and went to find him. His excuse, when asked what he was waiting for, threw her into a flutter of excitement.

"Some one's to come to supper," she ex claimed. "Why didn't you tell me? declare you are the provokingest man!"

And without asking which of his friends was expected, she hastened to change her dress and slick up her hair for the occasion. This done, she came out and found the Squire seated at the table reading the news-

"Where's your company?" "My company! I haven't any com-

pany. "But you said you expected somebody to supper," exclaimed the indignant wife. "My dear, I said no such thing. You asked what I was waiting for, and I said summons to come to supper-that's what I was waiting for, my dear, and I came at

"And you have made me go and change my dress. Oh, I'll pay you for this." 'No matter about it, my dear, I owed you, you remember, for that lettuce."

#### A Missing Railroad.

When Cheyenne was at the zenith of its glory, a sign of "General offices of the Chevenne, Pacific Slope & Sandwich 1sland Railroad" was hung out without creat ing the least surprise. If one person had asked another where the depot of said railroad was, there might have been some hesitation about answering, but it was some time after the sign was out before any special inquiries began to be made. Then an Eastern man walked in one day, carpetbag in hand, and said:

"I suppose you connect at San Francisco with the regular steamers?"

"Well, yes; I suppose we shall," was

the hesitating reply. "Shall? Isn't your road through yet?"

"Well, not quite."

"Do you take in Salt Lake?" "Salt Lake? Yes; I think we do."

"How much for a ticket?" " Well, I can't say exactly, as we have none on sale just vet."

"Can't I get one at the depot?" "Well, I think not; we haven't any de-

"Can I pay on the train?"

"Well, you see, we have no trains yet." "I suppose I can walk on the track?"

persisted the stranger. "Well, I should have no objection if we

had a track." "What sort of a railroad have you got, anyhow?"

"Well, you see, it's only on paper thus far, but as soon as we can sell \$8,000,000 worth of stock we shall begin grading and rush business right along. If you happen to be along when we get to going we will put you through as low as any other re-

sponsible route." The stranger struck his hands into his pockets, stared hard, whistled softly, and then walked out on tip-toe without another word .- Wall Street Daily News.

# Farmers' Dress.

Farmers do an injustice to themselves by their neglect of dress. Dirty, ragged and unfashionable apparel even on a noble form, has a tendency to elicit sneers. The farmer who seems to take pride in wearing poor clothes, when doing the business of the farm other than the manual labor, gives occasion for such insulting names as "mossback," "clodhopper" and "country jake," and aids in creating classes in society with himself at the bottom, as he is in the oppressed countries of the old world. No farmer's wife will come to town with her wash-day clothes on, if she has any better. No more should a farmer, with proper respect for himself, come to town wearing his plow clothes.

The independence of the American farmer, arising from the fee simple tenure of his occupancy, should make him the first of the land in point of property holding, and his influence and rank should be inferior to none. He must assert himself, not only with intelligence, but with the grace of manners and refinement of appearance becoming his respectable station.

Intellectual culture, home adornment, and refinement in dress are nearly akin, and are the elements that command social and political recognition where wealth with ignorance and uncouthness would be

scorned. The patron who is constantly admonish slouchy wearing of repulsive clothes. more than beauty can be thus adorned. We beg farmers to cultivate gentility in dress as well as purity of character and The Wealth of Nations.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland heads the list with a capitol valuation of \$44,400,000,000; then comes France with \$35,700,000,000; the United States with \$32,000,000,000; Germany with \$22,000,000,000; Russia with \$15,000,000,-000; and Low Countries with \$11,150,000,-000 of capital collectively. These are the valuations made by those countries of their entire resources. What is the annual income per inhabitant of various countries? We come to the front in this comparison The average annual income in the United Kingdom is \$165; in the United States, \$165 also; in the Low Countries, \$130; in France, \$125; in the British colonies, \$90; in Germany, and also in Scandinavia, \$85. In this reckoning Russia, with her 90,000, 000 people, is out of sight as yet; she will not be very long. On the score of annual accumulation our case is even better, relatively far better. The annual accumulation of wealth in Germany is \$200,000,000; it is \$325,000,000 in the United Kingdom; \$375,000,000 in France; in the United States it is \$285,000,000! Our increase in national wealth since 1850, says a good English authority, would be enough to purchase the whole German Empire, with its farms, cities, banks, shipping, manufacturers, etc. The annual accumulation has been \$825,000,000, and therefore each decade adds more to the wealth of the United States than the capital value of Italy or Spain. Every day the sun rises upon the American people it sees an addition of dotes of her various love affairs? What lady, \$2,300,000 to the wealth of the Republic. on meeting a rival drummer, would spend - T. M. Coan, in Harper's Monthly.

It is reported of the economy of Russell Sage, the great stock operator, that he of one establishment for her persistence, weighs out the sugar, tea, coffee, and spices, and measures the liquids required for his housekeeper, from whom he exacts a rigid account. After this the old man drives down town to have a little set-to on Change with either Jay Gould or Vanderbilt.

#### VARIETIES.

ONE WHO HAD .- "You see that man just crossing the street?" remarked a Chicago nan to a New Yorker whom he was towing around to see the sights. "Well, that man sold pop-corn in this city for twenty-two years, and he is worth \$150,000."

"Did he make it all selling pop-corn?" "O no! He made his pile buying lake-fron

Pretty soon the guide called his attention to a man standing in the door of a bank, and "That man opened the first Bible-house west of New York City. Thirty years ago he

"Did he make his money selling Bibles?" "O no! He bought prairie-land, and held on to it." In the course of ten minutes a big building was pointed out as belonging to a man who

was rat-poor. To-day he runs that bank."

reached Chicago nineteen years ago with only 50 cents in his pocket. He opened a night school and now reveled in wealth. "Did he make it all teaching school?" asked

the New Yorker.

"O no! He went into the dray business a soon as he had money enough to buy After several more like cases had been re

ferred to, the visitor asked: "Have you one single man in Chicago who has made money in the business he first

started into?" "Have we? Let's see. Yes, we have. know a man on State Street who went into the whiskey business twenty years ago, has stuck right to it and is worth a hundred thousand dollars. If he had only been sharp enough to turn around after ten years and open an undertaker's shop and bury his cus

tomers he'd now be a millionaire

COL. SOLON DISAGREES WITH WEBSTER .-When Colonel Solon gets to arguing with person you can no more convince him he is wrong than you can your wife that a frying pan is more becoming than a sealskin sacque Yesterday he came into the office and said:

"Whew, I'm tired. I've just made the sirumfence of the town-"The circumference of the town, you mean

Colone'," we mildly suggested.

"Didn't I say sircumfence?" "You did, Colonel."

"Then I meant sircumfence."

"But you didn't pronounce the word properly, Colonel " "Who says I didn't?" yelled the Colonel

"Why, Webster's Dictionary says so." "And I say sircumfence is right. Dogone it, ain't I old enough to know?" "Certain!y, but Webster disagrees with you

"And, sir," said the Colonel, rapping his cane on the floor, "I want you to understand, sir, that I disagree with Webster, by gum."-

Oil City Derrick. WHAT FINALLY PERSUADED THE MULE, -A gaunt and wicked-looking mule belonging to

countryman balked in River Street recently and the usual crowd gathered to offer advice and suggest plans for moving the animal. Various expedients were tried, such as twisting his tail and putting dirt into his eyes ears and mouth; but he retained his compose ure and refused to notice the treatment of the operators even with a kick. They were about build a fire under him when a saloon-keeper in the neighborhood offered to bet \$5 that he could make him "get," and there being no takers concluded to do it just for the sake of showing his knowledge of mules. He took from his pocket a flask of River street "tangle foot" and poured a little into the massive mule's mouth. In a second afterward there was blank astonishment in every feature of that animal's countenance, and the next instant he humped himself and shot down the street as if with the intent of eclipsing St. Julien's record. The owner watched him for moment and then turning to the bottleholder said: "Mister, if that stuff ain't too pizen strong I'll take a dropof it in my mouth for I've got to catch that mule."-Newark

PENNSYLVANIA LANDS THAT ARE FAST AN-CHORED.-A few weeks ago, in a busines transaction between two citizens, one of them deeded the other 300 acres of land in Pennsy vania, and the other day the buyer entered the seller's office. "I have just returned from a ed by the first precept of his order "to trip to Pennsylvania to see the land I got dignify labor," lowers its dignity by the from you." "Ah! As I never saw it mysel I have some curiosity about it." "It is a Labor cannot be dignified in dirty rags no swindle, sir-a barefaced swindle!" exclaimed the other. "Is that possible? Didn' you find the land?" "Yes, sir; but it is nothing but a hill." "A hill! Is it a real solid hill?" "It i as solid a hill as can be made of rock and breadth of learning. They should be the dirt." "Any chance for any part of it to gan to fall short of the tops of the pepper tees. He was settling down closer to the Business detained the Squire's friend until they are in occupation.—Allegan Democrat.

I certainty think people of mature years warm suds, then with war sid over on another man's land?" "No, own views upon the topics which have been are better fitted to know their own needs wiping with a soft cloth.

it?" "Yes, sir" "Then let me congratulate you on your bargain. I've bought and sold any amount of Pennsylvania land, and the great drawback has been to buy and sell big hill which would stay in one spot over week. The last one I sold slid a mile and a half while the buyer was going from here to Pittsburg. You have made a great investment, sir, and I sincerely and honestly con-

gratulate you." His Copy.-Burdette, of the Burlington Hawkeye, relates some of his very early newspaper experience as follows: "When I first got it the printers would draw lots for my copy, and those who got a slice of it would go around trying to hire a boy to kick them down stairs and break their necks. However, there was an old fellow that thirsted after it and when he got a piece of it he immediately put on a 'sub' and went out and got drunk. Under any other circumstances he would have been discharged. I do better now. I had to, because it had almost broken up the printers' temperance union. The patrons of the cause in Burlington traced the thing back to me, and I had to improve my copy. It didn't hurt me much, but it was a terrible blow on the printers."

WOMEN AS DRUMMERS .- "Why couldn't respectable, intelligent women sell goods by sample as well as men" asks a correspondent. "It wouldn't be any harder work to go from town to town with samples than to stand behind a counter or run a sewing machine. But what lady would endure to be called a drummer? What lady would travel all night after working all day? What lady would swagger around hotel bar-rooms telling anec two hours trying to pump him as to his pro posed route and then skip a city to cut into his trade? What lady, after being kicked out would pick herself up cheerfully and skip in-

THERE is a Judge in Galveston whose head is as bald as that of an American eagle. A little boy, living next door, has got it into his head that lack of hair is inseparably connected with the title of Judge, consequently when a lawyer, whose head is densely covered with hair, called, and was addressed as 'Judge," little Tommy shook his head and said: "You ain't no Judge. Can't fool me." Why am I no Judge?" "Cos your hair ain't parted wide enough," was the guileless reply.-Galveston News.

THE Vermont Chronicle tells us of a minister in that State who, when a circus came to the town, persuaded his little girl that it was not best for her to go. When the company went by, she climbed on the gate-post to see it pass, saying, "Oh dear! if I was anybodylelse's daughter, I could go; but as it is, I've got to go to be a pattern of piety for the whole town, suppose."

## Chaff.

Iuvisible blue-A policeman when he's

An epitaph for a faithful car-conductor: He cook his last fare well. A Massachusetts paper says that man wants but little here below zero.

A hypocrite is a man who tries to be pious but can't with a preponderance of cant.

Over in England when anybody has a co plaint which puzzles the doctors, they lay it t American beef. A Hibernian switch-tender, who saw a train

coming in on time said: "You are first at last and you were always behind before." "He's filling his last cavity," mournfully

said a young dentist, as they lowered the coffin of his deceased partner into the grave. "That fellow is just like a telescope," said

dashing New York girl. "You can draw him out, see through him, and shut him up again." The butchers of Brooklyn have just started for sociability "The Leg of Mutton Club." Their motto should be, "In Ewe-nion there i

A red-headed man recently attended a masquerade, wrapped from his neck to his h in a brown cloth, and with his head bare. represented a lighted cigar.

The worst about kissing a Pittsburg girl is that you carry the marks of coal dust about your nose and other features till you reach he nearest pump.

Nautical husband (jokingly). "Oh, I'm the mainstay of the family." Wife: "Yes, and the jib-boom, and the—and the—"Small boy (from experience). "And the spanker, too, mamma." (Applause).

Some of our young ladies who blushed when the census-taker asked them if they were twenty years old, can remember of se of seventeen-year locusts, but

A little girl of 12 years, the daughter of a clergyman, was asked: "Swdie, does your pa ever preach the same sermon twice?" After thinking a moment Sadie replied: "Yes I think he does; but I think he hollers in different places.'

"Dear me," said Mrs. Watkins, on hearing of the death of her friend Mrs. Tomkins, "I feel that I am very poorly prepared for eternity. I haven't a single dress fit to be laid out in." And she at once gave orders to the dressmaker for a new dress. "Mamma, I don't think the people wh

"Mamma, I don't think the people was make dolls are very pious people," said a little girl to her mother one day. "Why not my child?" "Because you can never make them kneel. I always have to lay my doll down on her stomach to say her prayers." A conceited young country parson, walking home from church with one of the ladies of nome Irom cnurch with one of the ladies of his congregation, said, in allusion to his rus-tic audience. "This morning I preached to a congregation of asses." "I thought of that," observed the lady, "when you called them your 'beloved brethern!"

Young mistress (in utter despair); "Why Bridget, what have you done! Company expected any minute and the cake burned to crisp! It's of no use now, throw it into the ash barrel." Bridget (with the utmost comes have the company of th ash barrel." Bridget (with the utmost conposure): "Shure, ma'am, I wud'nt fret me self about the loikes o' that, if I was yet

Jist give it to the donation party.' At a camp-meeting last summer a venerable sister began the hymn:

My soul be on thy guard, Ten thousand foes arise. She began too high. "Ten thousand!" sh screached, and stopped. "Start her at fiv thousand!" cried a converted stockbroke

A Galveston gentleman was pricing an old sofa in an auction room. "This sofa once belonged to Lafitte; it is full of historical rem-iniscences." There is one now, pa, crawling belonged to Lantte; it is full of historical rem iniscences." There is one now, pa, crawling right up the back," observed the gentleman, little boy. "That's a fact; it's alive with his torical reminiscences," said the gentleman punching in the corner with his cane. No sale

# Che Household.

THE Household Editor once more apthe old contributors will gladly welcome new accessions to their ranks. There are surely very many to whose home the FARMER is a weekly visitor, who have their

There are many other subjects, of interest to us as women, wives, and housekeepers, the Editor feels certain that there is the talent, the strength and the power to make our Household a rival to that of any other journal, still dormant, because untried, in our farm homes. We can, if all will help, make it the means of a pleasant and profitable exchange of thought, and if we do not all think alike, so much the better. "He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerve and sharpens our skill Our adversary is our helper."

It is desirable that all contributors who write under a non de plume should also furnish real name and address, not for publication, but in order that personal and private communication may be had, if desired. It is also a rule of the paper. The Editor would be pleased to hear from "A. H. J." "Daisy Deane," "Sarah, and several other who have been represent ed in the Household.

# CHATS WITH MY NEIGHBORS.

NO. V. Since "my neighbors" include all, whether far or near, who "show mercy to me," or to whom I may "show mercy, I am this evening asking of the vast procession of such as these that is filing

through memory's thoroughfares: "Fathers and mothers, where are your boys and girls to night?" and a joy that words cannot repeat is expressed in the look and tone accompanying answers like

"Don't you see? Here, at our own fireside. With happy hearts, cheerful intelligent faces, and voices that we love to hear as they chime in song, story, gay repartee or keen debate, while the useful book and the wonderful magazine and news paper play their parts in the work of naking this fireside the merriest, happiest, liveliest, most instructive and best beloved spot in all this wide, wide world for them and us."

"This is a glorious report, neighbor Persevere in this mode of well-doing, for it is from houses like these that men and women go forth to life's mighty battle clad in the invincible armor of truth and right. From houses like these, blessings and benefits flow to the uttermost parts of the earth."

But again I ask: "Fathers and mothers where are your boys and girls to-night?" And in tones attuned to every note in the sad scale of parental sorrow, comes a surge of voices saying: "Off to the dance; wasting physical and

weakening mental, moral and social worth and force," or, "Dawdling over some trashy novel, or over some of the so-called fancy work, that now-a-days is eating the very heart and core out of woman's time and life," or, "Off to 'the corners,' or down town' playing 'pool,' or worse drinking beer and brandy, betting, smoking, chewing, cursing, carousing, black guarding; bringing themselves as rapidly as possible to what, barring the assured shelter of the paternal roof, is the common level of professional loafer and tramp."

All of these answers I know to be fact for I have been familiarly in and out among you for years, studying your home life and manners, and having, meantime, your children under my special care-And the fruits of that study are summoned up in a few words, viz: Father and mother, there are grave faults and great wrongs in the policies and practices of your home rule and regulations. And have you never thought, while so sadly bemoan ing the frivolous or evil course of your child's life, that when the "Great Reckoning" shall be made, you yourselves, and not those boys and girls, will be summoned to account for the evils that have grown out of your culpable neglect to search out and remedy those selfsame faults and

wrongs? I hear no answer to this last question, who of "my neighbors" will give answer?

# MORE ABOUT IT.

For the Household.

Matrimonial matches are said to be made in Heaven, but we find by experience that many get sadly disarranged when assorted on earth. There are cases where a wedded pair seem to suit each other to the "finest fibre of being:" but too many seem to lose or cast off in a short time any congeniality that existed at first.

While I deprecate the rushing of babies into matrimonial ties, because they have attained to the dignity of frock coats and trained dresses, and think, forsooth, they understand all about le grande passion, yet there are worse things than early marriages consummated in the belief, at least, that undying affection prompts the desire for union. True, they may sometimes discov-

er they were mistaken; but the large majority of such unions will prove happy unless something else than falling in love with some one else causes unhappiness. Once married, both are in a great degree removed by circumstances and inclination from the temptation of fickle fancy, and although both, had they remained unmarried for a few years, might have thin. chosen very differently, by binding their lives together look with far different eyes

upon the world and its people. It is the cold, calculating, mercenary, illassorted marriages that bid for misery, and seldom bid in vain. Difference of rank, age or position in life, though they should der her sitting room stove. She amplified have proper weight in forming a decision her statement saying: "The time I have as to the propriety of a proposed union, are spent on my knees scouring that zinc, if other not to be taken as infallible guides, as many cases have occurred that these considerations would have pronounced ill-assorted,

that have proved most happy. If a man selects his wife for her pretty face, graceful manners, style, her sweet peals to the lady readers of the FARMER voice, or her father's ducats; or if a woman for aid in supporting that department of chooses a husband for his elegant taste in the paper which was established for their dress, his killing moustache, or "castle on benefit. Its columns are open to all, and the Rhine," or if either marry to spite some other sweetheart, the impending doom of misery is ready to fall on their devoted

heads. I certainly think people of mature years

brought up for discussion in the paper. and faults, and to discriminate in their choice of a partner; but mistakes happen in every stage of life. And now I wi which have not yet been suggested, and eventure this heresy, that where there was no prior attachment on either side, and there was a well founded reciprocal respect and esteem, matches have been made that resulted in a deeper and more abiding affection than many of those where violent

fancy outran judgment. To my mind, the greatest cause of conjugal misery lies in the conduct of married people to each other. The obliging, respectful lover becomes the careless, inattentive husband, and the lively, tidy sweet heart becomes the scolding, slip-shod, housewife. Both forget all those little courtesies, pretty compliments, and appreciative words that made each so dear to the other. Many a wretched home may be redeemed if you will repent and do "those first works over again." A. I. T.

#### For the Household. A GENEROUS OFFER.

Ruskin says "whatever sets the glory

of God before us is permanently useful to

man." So flowers are of use to you and I

and many another, for what in all of nature's wonderful creations, brings the Creator so near to the lover of the beautiful, as to watch the springing up of the first tiny leaf and the full development of the beauteous bloom. Who shall sav we have learned no useful lesson when with the exercise of industry and faith we prepare the soil and sow the seed and with patience wait for our hopes to be realized. and while engaged in this delightful and beautiful pastime, who can indulge in vain repinings, or any of the evil thoughts that will try to get possession of the human heart? Are we not in fact at work on a beautiful piece of art, from the Great Designer's hand, who not only originates all those beautiful forms and varied shades and tints so delightful to us, but also invigorates them with rain and dew. Thus we have an enjoyment in which our interest, once awakened, never flags, nor our hearts weary, but which is a living companionable pleasure—without alloy, a solace in sorrow, and one of the most charming attractions of home. Home would not seem a home to me without them, for I have lived with and among them all my days, and although I yearly add new varieties to my stock. I love the plain old flowers that my father cultivated in my childhood too well to discard them. Those who have never undertaken their cultivation seem to consider it a wearisome task, but I do not think it would prove such, but on the contrary a very invigorating exercise; a small plat to begin with, and good varieties with small outlay of time and care will prove a source of pleasure the whole seaon. I am neither a seedsman or professional gardener, but cultivate flowers from ove of them, and because they are necessary to me, and so I keep buying new sorts until I have so many I wish others to have a share, even those I do not know peronally, so I have saved seeds and have quite a large surplus over my own needs. They were all grown last season and are from the best of their kind. I allow no plant to stand that is not an ornament to the garden, and in this way I have succeeded in producing some splendid plants and flowers, which not only won the admiration of all who saw them, but a goodly number of premiums at the fairs. I will

name some of the seeds I can spare: Among annuals I have Aster. Sweet Alyssum, Ageratum, Balsam, Browallia, Calendula, Candytuft, Convolvulus, major Castor Bean, from Florida, Catchfly, Euphorbia, Marigolds, Mollucca Balm, Nigella, Petunia, Phlox Drummondii; Pinks, mixed varieties, Rocket, Poppy, Zinnia and Verbena. Of perennials I can furnish Hollyhock, Ipomopsis, Larkspurs, both annual and perennial, Aquilegia (Columbine) ditto. Of climbers, Hyacinth Bean and Adlumia, or Alleghany vine. Of everlasting flowers, Helichrysum and

Globe Amaranth. I will forward packages of these seeds at the low rate of five cents for each variety: six packages for twenty-five cents, thirteen. for fifty cents. I will give notice through the FARMER when my supply is exhausted. I do not print a catalogue or have fancy wrappers for my seeds, and am willing to sell them at low prices. Address Box 297, Fenton, Genesee Co., Mich.

# AARON'S WIFE.

Useful Recipes. THE Christian Intelligencer gives a recipe for corn bread which it editorially states is " simply delicious."

One pint of yellow corn meal, one teaspoonful of salt, enough hot water poured on to the meal to make a thin batter. Let cool and add two well beaten eggs, one cup milk one cup flour and two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and pour into large shallow pans, the thinner the better. Should not be more than a quarter of an inch thick when done. The knack is (and there always is a knack in cooking) to bake it in a quick oven, and not have it too thick. It should be, when done, less than half an inch thick, with the upper and under crusts crisp and brown, and the center soft like custard. It is well worth trying and will be found very palatable even if it is not quite so-

An old housekeeper, and a wise woman tells an exchange that after twenty-five years of hard work in kitchen and parlor, she had come to the conclusion that although it might cause a revolution in the civilized world she would never put another zinc unwise employed would have made me a wellread woman; or if devoted to by children would have been a great benefit to them and comfort to me." Her words seemed to me to have great force in them, and the result was that our own stove was put up without the customary zinc. Certain members of the family who had prophesied the destruction of the house by fire were surprised to find we were just as well off without it. A heavy oilcloth with papers under it was put under the stove, and although it is a base burner, and we kept a large room warm with it, the experiment was considered a success. The oilcloth is easily taken care of. Wash it with warm suds, then with warm milk and water

ere the receipts at these yard

(Continued from first page.) right hand through the opening, we remove ed the left ovary by torsion, which presented a perfectly healthy appearance; then passing to the right ovary, we found it in an hypertroph ied condition, and what is known as an ovarian tumor, as large as a After the prosperous years of 1878 and hen's egg. We called the attention of the 1879, a large number of mills were built owner to this morbid condition, and the danger of its removal, who willingly assumed all responsibility; we therefore removed it, which operation was followed by a dangerous hemorrhage, which at the time we regarded as necessarily fatal, as no ligatures could be applied to the bleeding vessels. The wound was closed by means of the interrupted suture already described; no dressing of any kind was used; animal made as comfortable as circumstances would admit; together. Our prognosis, death from internal hem-We visited our patient next morning and to our surprise found her feeding, seemingly suffering but little in consequence of the operation. In two weeks this animal had fully recovered, her milk increasing in quantity and quality, continuing a uniform flow for some two or three years. We have endeavored to present this subject fairly to our readers, and will now leave them to draw their own conclusions; at the same time we hold ourselves in readiness, when the spring opens, to operate upon any animals that parties interested in testing the benefits of the operation for themselves may submit for that purpese. In order to secure success, the animal should be carefully selected for their good milking qualities, and comparatively worthless cows should not be submitted for that purpose.

#### Anthrax Fever-Salicylic Acid a Remedy.

Dr. J. A. McBride, Professor of Veterinary Surgery, at the Royal Agricultural College of England, says: Salicylic acid has been used extensively, as a preventive in cases of blood disorders, and from what I have seen I can fully endorse its character for usefulness. This remedy has two advantages, it has a tendency to lessen the temperature and decrease the fever, so that the animal is not so quickly poisoned; and in the second place, it seems to have a specific effect in destroying at once the organisms found in the blood. Let us suppose you get into Queensland, where there is a pretty hot climate, and you have the Cumberland disease destroying your stock, or some other disease resembling what I have described. Say you lose a hundred animals, what is there you can use as a preventive? In the case of sheep, if you lift the water to them, put about two or three grains of salicylic acid for every animal, disolved in hot water, in their troughs, drive the sheep up to drink, and then all will get their proper quantity. You may put in twenty grains, if you like, of the acid. but it is more economical. I suppose, to put three, and it answers quite as well. These are the medicinal agents I depended on during the last three years I was in Japan, and have lost no stock under the treatment. I never regretted their use. Previous to that I had used quinine, turpentine, carbolic acid (the objection to this being that it has to be given in such large doses as to produce inflammation of the internal organs) and all to no good, the animals all dying in periods ranging from two to four days after being attacked. The ing: "Thanks for your notice in the FARMER same agents may be used as preventives as in regard to the boy for whom I was seeking are used as curatives. Of course, one a home. I received some fifteen applications, thing has to be taken into account; you and have placed him. The applications must place your animals in as favorable received I have put on file, and will send circumstances as possible as to light, fresh air, giving them a small quantity of nutritious food, unless they are much fevered and in those cases milk, if it can be obtained, will answer your purpose, with whipped blood given as an injection. You must see that your drainage is as perfect as possible, and if it is not very perfect the drain must be flushed every day, so as to carry away all effete matters. If you do this, and use the two agents I have mentioned. I have no hesitation in saying that a large percentage of patients will recover. Preventive measures should, however, be most studied, as curative treatment takes up more time. Of courss you must remember that during the convalescent period it may in some cases be necessary to give the patient tonics, but in cases of fever and of high temperature, tonics, as a rule, do more harm than good. They are apt not to be very easily absorbed, fermentation is set up, indigestion follows, and the case is much complicated. The simpler the treatment in fever cases, the greater the success, whether splenic fever, braxy, or other disorders closely allied to them. When I say braxy, I mean that description which can be described as an anthracoid disease; and there are many diseases called braxy in the Highlands of Scotland to which that description would not apply.-Toronto Globe.

# Sporadic Diseases.

I need not enter into any details under this head. Much careful information is to be gleaned from the printed reports, and it will be again found that horses are chiefly destroyed by diseases of the digestive and respiratory organs. Of the maladies of the digestive organs, colic is the most deadly, and of the thoracic disorders, pleurisy kills the largest number. Colic is far more prevalent in Scotland than in England or Ireland, and though fatal in its character in a large proportion of cases a revolver in his pocket took it out, and hold of overloading the large intestine of the horse with sloppy mash, as practiced in Scotland, is apt to be attended with very serious results.-Prof. J. Gamgee.

# Hungarian vs. American Flour.

The Vienna New Free Press recently published an article from a correspondent at Pesth, the great milling center of Hungary, in which complaints are made against the competition of American flour, which is driving the Hungarian article out of the markets of Europe. The article says:

"The firm state of the grain market has not failed to awaken a great deal of anxie ty in milling circles. The exports of flour

have been limited for some time past. The profits of our mil's depended, in a great measure, on the export trade, and it is not too much to say that at the present time when this is declining, the prosperity of in Vienna and Pesth. There are now too many steam flour mills, and the new establishments have been compelled to adopt methods which are certainly not businesslike. Our trade to Germany has been lost, in a great measure, through the heavy dues, while shipments to the interior, leaving American competition out of the question, are rendered impossible by the high her markets against us for a long period, was just beginning to appreciate our flour, but now she prefers to buy cheap American wheat. Switzerland is closed to us, owing to French millers being able to sell cheaper, and the high tariff of the Bavarian roads. Our products have been pushed to the wall (ganz an die wand gedrueckt) in Great Britain. Our fine flours held their own at one time, but are now only sold by chance, as it were. The American mills turn out fine flour, which certainly is not comparable to Hungarian, but the cheapness secures them a market. The outcome especially is inferior to that of Hungarian, and, although the color is very white indeed, it lacks that peculiar yellow shade which is special to Hungarian. The adhesiveness is small and bad in quality. Hungarian flour, will be, therefore, pur

#### mills in Pesth. Some of the stockholders are selling out.

chased as a specialty in Great Britain for

the future, and even then only when the

quotations are favorable. The dark and

inferior grades of Hungarian flour are

shipped inland, the superior and medium

brands are sent to Germany and Great

Britain. There are now thirteen steam

CITY ITEMS.

THE Detroit Glucose factory is now turning out 80 barrels of pure cane syrup per day and expect in a short time to increase it to 125.

C. R. MABLEY, the clother, is about to put in an engine and apparatus, and furnish his own electric lights for his Woodward Avenue

A MICHIGAN Grand Avenue commission firm have shipped this season up to Feb. 1st 30 tons of dressed poultry, 71% tons of rabbits. 4,200 quail and 3,100 partridges.

A BELGIAN named Wask, employed at the Detroit Stove works, was instantly killed on Wednesday last, by being caught between the elevator frame and the hatchway.

ENOS BECKER, of Redford, this county, has ued the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. in the Wayne Circuit Court, to recover damages on a building burned in Redford.

THE Detroit Bridge & Iron Works have obtained the contract for the immense iron bridge to be constructed by the Northern Pacific railroad across the Missouri river at Bismarck, D. T.; cost about \$700,000.

Some of the farmers just north of the city have had a number of sheep killed by dogs. These worthless curs are said to belong to a couple living inside of the city limits, who have to keep six of them to amuse the thirteen children of which they are the alleged progenitors.

MR. BRADFORD SMITH sends us the followeach one of the writers a notice whenever an other boy is placed in my hands.

JOHN CASEWELL, a switchman on the D. G. H. & M. R. R., was acting as brakeman between the junction and the city last Thursday. and was knocked from the train by the Congress street bridge, falling between the cars and crushing his leg in such a manner that it had to be amputated. Being a strong, healthy man, the doctors were of opinion that his in uries would not prove fatal; but he died Sunday night.

LAST summer a man named Cates, rented ome upstairs rooms on Jefferson Avenue from T. A. Parker. The back stairs were in poor state of repair, and Mrs. Cates, going out on them one day, the stairs gave way and participated her to the alley below, injuring ner considerably. Cates brought an action for damages against Parker, and last week was awarded a verdict of \$2,500. If this ver dict is sustained, it will probably have the effect of making landlords keep their tene ments in repair.

THE Board of Trade of this city recently sent a petition to the State Legislature favoring the present license as applied to the sale of intoxicating liquors. To the petition was appended the names of 250 prominent business men of Detroit. When the petition was announced as having been received by the Legislature, some of the ladies who favor prohibition at once drew up a petition de nouncing the license system, and asking the submission of the question to a vote of the people of the state. Business men were then canvassed, and names to the number of 437 ecured. The ladies feel much pleased at the success they met in securing signatures.

ONE of the notorious Potomac gang, named Farrell, had his career brought to a sudden close last Sunday evening by a pistol bullet in a saloon at 259 Jefferson Avenue. It appears from the evidence of those present, that Farrell and a companion named Dunn, went into the saloon and found a friend of Farrell's named Dwyer, asleep in a chair. Dunn went behind Dwyer and grasped him under the arms to raise him from the chair, and feeling wherever it may occur, till the practice ing it by the handle reached it around the stove to Farrell, who stretched out his hand to receive it; at that moment the pistol was discharged and Farrell fell to the floor, having received the bullet in his right cheek. Drs. Dickinson and Richards were summoned at once, and pronounced the wound fatal. Farrell was taken to St. Mary's hospital and died at 9 o'clock the same evening.

# Two Organs.

Regulate first the stomach, second the liver especially the first, so as to perform their functions perfectly and you will remove at give perfectly healthy natural action to these

THE Sub-Committee of the Ways and cided to report favorably on the bill doing checks, bank deposits, and bank capital.

J. J. H. GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE.-Mr. Gregory's Catalogue (advertised in our columns) opens with several fine engravings of new vegetables, after which follows an immense variety of flower and vegetable seeds. including 47 kinds of Beans, 23 of Beet, 54 of Cabbage and Cauliflower, 26 of Corn, 28 of Cacounder, 28 of Lettuce, 41 of Melon, 17 of Grand Blanc.

Squash, 24 of Tomato, 36 of Turnip, &c., &c.,

Grand Ledge. Squash, 24 of Tomato, 36 of Turnip, &c., &c., all duly described. Catalogues are advertised free to all.

THE Barb Wire patents of Kelly, Hunt & Gliddan having been sustained by the courts, railroad freights. France, which has shut no barb wires, unless licensed under them, can be sold or used without liability for damages. The Kelly Steel Barb Wire is now, as in the past, a legal wire, and most deservedly popular, and sold as cheap as other wires. The Thorn Wire Hedge Co., of Chicago (sole manufacturers), who receive an income from the patents, are justly deserving of their share in the results of the victory.

HALL's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is the most reliable article in use for restoring gray hairs to its original color and promoting its growth.

THE A. S. Co. Black Tip for children's hoes should be called for by parents, not only upon heavy shoes, in place of the metal as it wears as well-but upon all fine shoes, as it looks neat and doubles their value.

Special Dispatch From Detroit.

The demand of the people for an easier method of preparing Kidney-Wort has induced the proprietors, the well-known wholesale Druggists, Wells, Richardson & Co., of Bur. lington, Vt. to prepare it for sale in liquid form as well as in dry form .- Post and Tri-

CANVASSERS make from \$25 to \$50 perweel selling goods for E.G. RIDEOUT & Co., 10 Bar clay St., New York. Send for catalogue and terms aul8-1y

#### COMMERCIAL

Flour.-Receipts for the week 6,888 bbls; ship ents 2,990 bbls. The market for flour is quiet and dull, with no quotable change in values, although, no doubt, free buyers would find no difficulty in se uring better rates. Quotations yesterday were: Wheat .- The receipts of wheat for the weel

have been 48,968 bu., against 116,734 bu, the pre here vesterday was tame and lifeless at the open opened at 983/@99. and No. 2 do at 943/@951/6. After few sales of spot had been made there was a slight lecline, but the market recovered again and close for No. 2 red. The total sales at the Board of Trade luring the day were as follows: No white, spot, 13 carloads: February, 35,000 bu: March, 80,000 do April, 41,000 do; May 101,000 do; No. 2 white, 13 cars: No 2 red, 5 do. No 1 white in New York i quoted at \$1 141/6@\$1 1434, about 3c lower than in should be to enable shippers to operate from here. Corn.—For No 1 mixed 43c was bid yesterday and 4316c demanded. No transactions were record

Oats - Prices vesterday were unsettled No nixed nominal at about 371/2c and No 2 white at

sirable samples attract attention. Good to choice state barley is wanted at \$1 40@180. Canada barlev could be sold at \$2@2 50 Rye.-None is offered; desirable samples could

e sold at about 70@75c. Buckwheat-Is dull; bagged lots could be placed at about 50c per bu.

Buckwheat Flour.—Held at \$4 75@5 00 per bbl. for State by the trade. Eastern, \$2 75 per cwt, or \$5 50 per bbl. Corn Meal.-Fresh ground stock, \$20@21,

with a quiet market. nts, none. Bran quoted at \$13@13 25; coarse middlings, \$13 50@13 75; fine feed \$14 50@15; corn meal \$20@21; corn and oats \$20@21. mixed is quotable and looks firm at about 43@

4316c; stocks are light and the demand of the trade limited. Butter .- The receipts of butter the past week were 18,051 lbs and the shipments were 10,650 lbs. Market more active and a slight advance is

noted. The best lots now command 21c, while good ordinary lines of stock are taken at 20c. Some choice lines have sold at even higher figures than Cheese-The market is steady at 1816@14c

Beans .- More active: city hand-picked \$1 70 inpicked are in demand at 80c and \$1 15.

Honey—Market dull, with hardly any demand.

hoice comb is freely offered at 15@16c, and strain ed at 1216c. -Market quiet and steady. Buyers report 15@20c as the usual range of prices. Choice easter

Apples.-Receipts for the week 608 bbls, and shipments none. Business very light. Prices are \$1 50@1 75 per bbl, with only small lots of choice ing outside figures.

Potatoes .- Market quiet but firm; trade lots in sacks command 65c per bu, Clover Seed.—Inactive and the market is un settled. For prime seed \$4 90 is the best bid sellers are offering invoices at about \$5 10. No. seed is dull at \$4 70

Poultry .- Dressed turkeys are in better demand and sell at 121/2@14c per lb.; chickens are steady at Beeswax .- Invoices of pure quiet at 20@22c

in stock it is held at 25@28c. Eggs.-Strictly fresh eggs are scarce and dull The market during the past week went up to 50c per dozen, but has declined until present quotations are 35c, with a very light demand. The warm weath-

er will probably cause a further decline.

Onions.—Holders are very firm at \$4 00 per bbl for fine yellow stock, and \$1 50 per bu. Cranberries.—Cape Cod fruit commands \$7@ 8 50 per bbl., or \$2 50@3 00 per bushel box. Dried Fruits .- Quiet; Holders ask 41/4@41/60 per lb. Evaporated fruit commands Sc. Peacher

Salt.-Dock rates, \$1 12 for Onondaga and \$1 0 Dressed Hogs.-Veryfew are moving he quoted terms are sustained at \$5 60@6 60. Fine heavy hogs are in demand at terms named.

Provisions.—There is a fair seasonable de at a considerable advance in prices. The market for hogs are so firm that prices cannot fluctuate nuch. Quotations in this market yesterday were a

Hay .-- The following is a record of the sales as the Michigan avenue scales during the past week Monday —3 loads; one at \$17, \$15 50 and \$15, Tuesday — one load at \$16. Wednesday —16 loads; four at \$18; three at \$17 50 and \$16 50; two at \$17; one at \$16, \$15, \$14 50 and \$12

functions perfectly and you will remove at least nineteen twentieths of all the ills that mankind is heir to, in this or any other climate. Hop Bitters is the only thing that will give perfectly healthy natural action to these two organs.—Maine Farmer.

and \$12

Thursday—26 loads: seven at \$16; six at \$18; four at \$17; two at \$17.50, \$16.50 and \$15; one at \$14.50, \$15.50 and \$15.50

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, February 5, 1881.

Cattle, Sheep No. No. .. 11 26 .. 17 103 CATTLE.

The offerings of cattle at these yards number 713 head, against 581 head last week. The dema for shipping and butchers' cattle was active at prices 10 to 15 cents per hundred higher than those of last week. The market closed firm with all offerings disposed of.

 Fair to good mixed butchers' stock
 3 25 63 75

 Coarse mixed butchers' stock
 2 90 63 10

 Bulls
 2 00 63 25

 Stockers
 2 50 63 00

 Feeders
 3 25 63 75

at \$3.75.

Bradley sold Burt Spencer 3 fair oxen, av 1.650
lbs, at \$3.80, and a steer, weighing 1.060 lbs, at \$3.55

Richmond sold Burt Spencer 16 fair shipping
steers av 947 lbs at \$3.85, and 2 to Roe & Phillips,
av 1,125 lbs, at \$3.60.

Stuckey sold H Roe 23 good shipping steers, av
1.300 lbs, at \$4.50. Stuckey sold H Roe 23 good shipping steers, a ,200 lbs, at \$4 50.

Adams sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 21 hes Adams sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 21 nead of good mixed butchers' stock, av 863 lbs, at \$3 50. Clark sold Rice 6 feeders, av 808 lbs, at \$3 50. Lincoln sold Burt Spencer 4 good oxen, av 1,700 lbs, at \$4, and 2 coarse ones, av 1,450 lbs, at \$3 40. Payne sold Rice 8 fair shipping steers, av 920 lbs, at \$3 75. Lincoln sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 750 lbs, at \$3,10.

at \$3.75.
Lincoln sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock, av 760 lbs, at \$3.10.
Beardsley sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 19 head of fair butchers' stock, av 742 lbs, at \$3.25.
Platt sold Burt Spencer 2 good shipping steers,: 7
1,140 lbs, at \$4.50.
Switzer sold Duff & Caplis 2 fair butchers' cows, av 1,115 lbs, at \$3.25.
Kanous sold Kammon 7 thin butchers, steers, av 866 lbs, at \$5.10.
Hall so'd H Roe a mixed lot of 7 head of good butchers' stock, av 877 lbs, at \$3.65.

4 head of fair butchers' stock, av 983 lbs at \$3 25.

Broeg sold Jno Loosemore a mixed lot of 11 head of coarse butchers, stock, av 730 lbs, at \$2 70.

Tubbs sold H Roe 2 good butchers' cows, av 1,235 lbs, at \$3 80.

Holsey sold Burt Spencer 4 good shipping steers, av 1,205 lbs, at \$4 50, and a choice heifer, weighing 1,250 lbs, at \$5.

Roe & Phillips sold Reid a mixed lot of 5 head of good butchers' stock, av 1,024 lbs, at \$3 85, and 2 cows, av 1,140 lbs, at \$3 55.

Holsey sold Duff & Caplis 3 choice butchers steers av 980 lbs, at \$4 25, and a cow weighing 1,100 lbs, at \$3 50.

Sly sold Drake 6 good shipping steers, av 1,183 lbs, at \$4 65.

Freeman sold Drake 7 good shipping steers, av

Freeman sold Drake 7 good snipping seems, 1,177 lbs, at §4 35.

A'drich sold Hersch 5 choice butchers' steers, av 1,034 lbs, at §4 25, and 8 good ones to H Roe, av 854 105. sold Drake 7 good shipping steers, av lbs, at \$3 62/4.
Brown sold Switzer & Ackley 20 fair shipping steers, av 987 lbs, at \$4 12/4.
Aldrich sold Dejat 4 good butchers' steers, av 960

lbs, at \$4. Tubbs so sold Drake 4 good shipping steers, av 1,140 lbs, at \$4 30, HRoe sold old Joyce 23 choice shipping steers, av 1,200 Higo soid sovce 25 choice shipping secers, av 1,200 lbs. at \$4 75.

Roe & Phillips sold Joyce 8 choice shipping steers, av 1,220 lbs. at \$4 75.

Lewis sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 12 head of fair butchers' stock, av 916 lbs, at \$3 30.

Lovewell sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 13 head of thin butchers' stock, av 780 lbs, at \$3.

G D Spencer sold Drake 6 fair oxen, av 1,597 lbs, at \$4.

Barwise sold Drake 19 fair shipping steers, av 1,-Use 184 15.

White sold Burt Spencer 6 fair butchers' steers.
av 970 lbs, at \$1.75.
Hall sold Drake 21 fair shipping steers, av 1,062
Michigan stock cattle, common to good.

Michigan fooders, good to extra.....

and prices were advanced fully 40c per hundred the rates are higher than the eastern quotation will admit of, and next week's market will

G D Spencer sold Wm Wreford & Co 69 av 72 lbs at \$4.35. hly show this to be a fact. at \$4 35. Giddings sold Wm Wreford & Co 116, av 98 lbs, at \$4 90, and \$5 added on the lot. Platt sold Wm Wreford & Co 86, av 85 lbs, at

Mosier sold Morey 97, av 901bs, at \$4 6214. Schoonover sold Wm Wreford & Co. 107, av lbs, at \$5. Taylor sold Wm Wreford & Co 99, av 84 lbs,

10s. at \$5.

Taylor sold Wm Wreford & Co 99, av 84 lbs, at \$4 45.

Stabler sold Morey 26, av 82 lbs. at \$4 50.

Judson sold Farrington 168, av 115 lbs, at \$5 70, and 189, av 99 lbs, at \$5 60.

Taylor sold Farrington 97 lambs, av 89 lbs, at 6 50.

Holsey sold Devine 178, av 100 lbs, at \$5 25.

Taylor sold Wm Wreford & Co 125 lambs, av 66 lbs, at \$5 55.

Taylor sold Wm Wreioru & 00 186, at \$5 50.
Corwin sold Farrington 170, av 100 lbs, at \$5 60.
Adams sold Farrington 170, av 90 lbs, at \$5 30.
Switzer sold Farrington 102, av 94 lbs, at \$5 25.
Clark sold Ellis 40, av 83 lbs, at \$4 50.
Lovewell sold Duff & Regan 30, av 88 lbs, at \$5.
Hosley sold Switzer 50, av 92 lbs, at \$4 90.
Wideman sold Wm Wreford & Co 40, av 83 lbs, a

Platt sold Wm Wreford & Co 86, av 85 lbs, a Taylor sold Farrington 138, part lambs, av 105 lbs at \$6.

The offerings of hogs numbered 205 head, again 375 head last week. The receipts were quickly picked up at an advance of 25 to 40 cents per hur ired over last week's rates.

Tanby sold Hammond 81, av 155 lbs, at \$5 371/2. Switzer & Ackley sold Hammond 14, av 193 lbs \$5. G D Spencer soid Hammond 13, av 138 lbs, at 5 60 Payne sold Hammond 6, av 329 lbs, at \$6. Kammon sold Hammond 8, av 163 lbs, at \$5 75. Patton sold Wm Wroford & Co 30, av 109 lbs, at

5 50. Hope sold Hammond 35, av 172 lbs. at \$6.

King's Yards. Monday, February 7, 1881. CATTLE.

The market opened up at these yards with light supply of cattle and an active demand tha oon cleared the yards, without fully meeting the wants of the trade. Prices ranged about 10 cents er hundred higher than they did at the Centra Yards on Saturday. ards on Saturday.

Desk sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 15 head
f fair butchers' stock, av 874 lbs, at \$3 40.

Townsend sold Oberhoft 5 good butchers' steers,
v 1,026 lbs, at \$3 85, and 2 fair ones, av 765 lbs, at

av 1.026 lbs, at \$3.85, and 2 fair ones, av 765 lbs, at \$3.50.

Sullivan sold Drake 4 fair oxen, av 1,652 lbs, at \$4, and a mixed lot of 7 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 780 lbs, at \$2.90.

Goodison sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock, av 80 lbs, at \$3.40.

Patterson sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock, av 781 lbs, at \$3.55.

Aldrich sold Kammon a mixed lot of 9 head of fair butchers' stock, av 665 lbs, at \$3.25.

Lapham sold Annis 4 fair butchers' cows, av 1,007 lbs, at \$3.25.

Platt sold Stonehouse a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' etock, av 786 lbs, at \$3.35, and 5 fair ones to H. Roe, av 766 lbs, at \$3.35.

Walls sold H Roe amixed lot of 11 head of fair butchers' stock, av 786 lbs, at \$3.35.

Aldrich sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' stock, av 837 lbs, at \$3.50.

Fritchey sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 13 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 700 lbs. at \$3.50.

30.

Bliss sold Drake 3 good butchers' steers, av 1,150 lbs, at \$4 12½, 3, av \$43 lbs, at \$4, and 2 fair oxen, av 1,470 lbs, at \$4.

Fritchey sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 10 head of good butchers' stock, av 907 lbs, at \$3 75.

Jennings sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 6 head of good butchers' stock, av 946 lbs, at \$3 80, and 2 fair zows, av \$20 lbs, at \$3 40.

Bliss sold Baxter 3 good butchers' heifers, av 843 he at \$4 Biles Sult Dates v gets.

State 1, 18 at \$4.

Walls sold Stucker a mixed lot of 9 head of good butchers' stock av 800 lbs, at \$3.70.

Freeman sold Sam Andrews a mixed 1016 head of fair butchers' stock, av 808 lbs, at \$3.30.

CATTLE .- Receipts for the week, 27,319, against 6,401 the previous week. Shipments 11,858. The narket opened on Monday with a moderately ac ive demand, at rates about the same as at the clos of last week. No extra cattle were offered and but few choice. Sales to the local trade were at \$2 75 spring-Tooth Harrow and Cultivator. to \$3 50, and shippers paid \$4 to \$4 63, with a few ers' favor, and prices were about 10 cents per hunactive demand for shipping and export cattle on Wednesday, and anything good enough for the eastern and English markets met with a quick sale at fully 15 cents per hundred advance over the rate of Tuesday. In common and medium grades the novement was not so brisk, but sales were made a fully previous quotations. On Friday the deman for shipping cattle was extremely dull and prices declined 10 to 20 cents perhundred, and even at the reduction holders were unable to effect a clearance Butchers' and canners' stuff sold at pretty full prices, the range being from \$2 75 to \$3 50. The re ceipts on Saturday were light and the market dul with no material change in prices. The closing quo

Hogs. - Receipts, 154,893 head, against 149,327 the

revious week, Shipments, 21,329. On Monday there was a fair supply of hogs, but the quality wa ather poor. The market opened at \$5 10 to \$5 40 mon to prime light, and \$5 10 to \$5 75 for to \$5. The market on Tuesday opened active and higher, the range being \$4 50 to \$5 90 for inferior to extra grades. In the afternoon the market changed and grew weak, closing dull and 10 cents lower than at the opening. On Wednesday the demand was not so sharp as during the forenoon of the previous day, but prices were 5 cents better than at the close of Tuesday's market. On Friday the market opened dull and remained so all day. Early sales were at about Thursday's rates, but before noon prices were 5 to 10 cents lower. The market on aturday was again weak and shade lower. Fair to choice light or bacon grades were quotable at \$5 20 @5 40; common mixed to fair heavy packing at \$5 @5 35; good to strictly choice heavy at \$5 40@5 75. and skips, culls and inferior offerings at \$4 25@4 90. A few extra assorted hogs, av 400 ibs and upward

#### Buffalo.

CATTLE.-Receipts 9,389, against 9,250 the pre dous week. The offerings on Monday were moderate, with an active demand for shipping grades at an advance of 10 cents per hundred over the rate ruling the previous Monday, and butchers' stock done fully as well. The best shippers offered brought \$5 10 to \$5 40, and good mediums \$4 85 to \$5. Mixed butchers' stock brought \$3 10 to \$4 30, the bulk of the sales being at \$3 50 to \$3 75. Oxen were dull at last week's rates. We note sales of 18 Michigan steers. av 1,270 lbs. at \$4 87½; 32 do, av 1,272 lbs, at \$5 1216; 16 do, av 1,131 lbs, at \$4 75; 10 do, av 1.222 lbs, at \$5 10; 15 do, av 9.05 lbs, at \$4 20; 16 oxen, av 1,625 lbs, at \$4 10; 20 mixed bu

at \$3 65; 18 do, av 877 lbs, at \$3 75 uesday the offerings were moderate, and mostly of common quality, the market was decidedly firm and in some cases fully 10 cents higher; 21 Michi gan steers, av 1,117 lbs, sold at \$4 50: 18 do, av 1,029 bs, at \$4 45; 23 do, av 964 lbs, at \$4 15; 19 do, av 1.077 ibs; at \$4 6216; 20 do, av 1,023 lbs, at \$4 20; bs. at \$4; 22 feeders, av 878 lbs, at \$3 45. Or Tuesday's rates; 21 Michigan steers, av 1.027 lbs butchers', av 716 lbs, at \$3 75. The closing quota

Hall sold Drake 21 fair shipping steers, av 1,062 lbs, st \$4 12%. 2 40 @3 00 Brown sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 28 head of good butchers' stock, av 760 lbs, at \$3 50. SHEEP. 2 40 @3 00 Fat bulls, fair to choice 2 2 50 @3 00 Fat bulls, fair to choice 3 12½@4 00

cars for shipment caused the market to slack off 80 to 90 lb western sheep sold at \$4 50@5 25; fair to good 90 to 100 lb do, \$5@5 65; fair to good 100 to 110 lb do, at \$5 25@575, and fair to good 120 to 140 b do at \$5 60@6; western lambs \$5 50@6; 176 Michigan sheep, av 97 lbs, sold at \$5 50; 202, av 97 lbs, at \$5 50; 177, av 102 lbs, at \$5 50; 141, av 92 lbs. at \$5 40: 169, av 92 lbs. at \$5 40: 146, av 119 lbs, at \$5 90; 143, av 112 lbs, at \$5 65;190, av 100 lbs, at \$5 75; 176, av 100 lbs, at \$5 70; 73, av 120 lbs, at \$5 90. The offerings on Tuesday were liberal and prices well sustained with a slight advance on desirable lots, 171 Michigan sheep, av 102 lbs, sold at \$5 60; 170, av 104 lbs, at \$5 65; 201, av 107 lbs, at \$5 70; 200, av 108 lbs, at \$5 70; 200, av 94 lbs, at \$5 40; 211, av 80 lbs, at \$5 50; 151, av 100 lbs, at \$5 45; 111 ibs, av 73 lbs, at \$6; 100, av 68 lbs, at \$5 60. There was an active demand on Wednesday at full former rates and all offerings changed hands; 74 Michigan sheep, av 112 lbs, sold at \$5 50; 168, av 92 bs. at \$5 45; 197, av 96 lbs. at \$5 40; 160, av 106 lbs at \$6 50; 187, av 84 lbs, at \$5 1216; 425, av 86 lbs, at \$5 20: 147, av 76 lbs, at \$4 85; 124 lambs, av 70 lbs at \$6; 39, av 56 lbs, at \$5 50.

Hogs.—Receipts for the week 29,765 head, against 30,240 last week. The market opened slow on Monday with 40 carloads on sale. Prices ranged at \$5 60@5 75 for good to choice selected Yorkers, with most sales at \$5 60@5 65. Light Yorkers brought \$5 35@5 50. with a carload or two to out-siders at \$5 55@5 60. Pigs \$4 75@5 25, with most sales at the latter price. Good medium weight vere in good demand at \$5 65@5 85. Choice se ected heavy in very light supply and good demand at \$5 90@6 10, mainly at \$6. Fair mixed heavy unchanged, or at \$4 90@5 25. Coarse mixed heavy ends \$4 25@4 75. On Tuesday the offerings were rdly enough to establish prices. On Wednesday there was only seven carloads on sale and with an active demand were soon cleared off at Monday's

# **CLUB LIST FOR 1881.**

The following list shows the rates which we can furnish the publication named when ordered in connection with the FARMER. The price given includes the payment of postage by the publisher

Regular Pulo:

Regular Price.

FARMER and Harper's Magazine. \$5 65

" " Weekly ... 5 65

" " Bazar ... 5 65

" " Scribner's Monthly ... 5 65

" Weekly Free Press ... 3 15

" Weekly Post & Trib. 3 15

" Christian Advocate. ... 2 18 Christian Advocate, ... 3 15
Tri-weekly Free Press 5 65
Tri-weekly Fost & Tribe 6 65
Christian Herald ... 3 65
Country Gentleman ... 4 15
Am Bee Journal ... 3 15
Gardener's Monthly ... 3 65
Am'ican Agriculturist 3 15 Brilington Hamman Toledo Blade ... 3 65 Arthur's Magazine ... 3 65 Godey's Magazine ... 3 65 Chicago Inter-Ocean 3 15 Chicago Inter-Ocean 3 15 Cincinnati Commerc'l 2 75

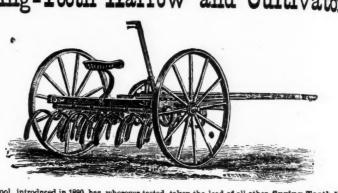
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE "ALBION"



THIS tool, introduced in 1880, has, wherever tested, taken the lead of all other Spring-Tooth Har. rows, simply upon its merits. It will do better work in a greater variety of soil, and is more durable than any other Harrow or Cultivator in the Market. Its special merits are Lightness of Draft, and Adjustability of the Teeth so as to regulate their dep' h and adapting it to either had or mellow soil. It is so constructed that a BROAD-CAST SEEDER may be readily attached, and will be sold either separate or combined. By removing two teeth it is converted into a Corn Cultivator for which a purpose it has no superior.

ALBION MANUFACTURING CO., Albion, Mich.

# BARNES' WIRE CHECK ROWER

The Only Entirely Successful Check Rower Ever Invented.



Exclusive Manufacturers.

Eight years of practical use has proven the success of the Barnes Wire Check Rower beyond question; it is taking the lead with dealers and among the farmers, who have rendered a unanimous verdict that it is the best Check Rower made. The following are the advantages over any other Check Rower:

Use of wire in place of rope, and that one wire will outlast two ropes.

The wire will not stretch and shrink like a rope. The Wire is as easy to handle as a rope. There is no side draft.

It will plant perfectly and more in check, The operator does not have to get off the machine to throw the wire off at the end of the field. It will work on any planter as now made. It is easy to work and to understand. It is durable in all its parts. Take no other.

CHAMPION HOG RINGER, Rings and Holder No sharp points in the flesh to cause irritation and soreness, No sharp points in the flesh to cause irritation and soreness, as in case of rings that close with the joints in the flesh, and produce soreness of the nose.

The Champion Hog Holder speaks for itself in the above cuts.

CHAMBEES, BERING & QUINLAN, Exclusive Manufacturers, Decatur, Ill.

Only single Ring Ever Invented that closes on the Outside of the Nose. Browns' Elliptical Ring. And Triple Groove Hog and Pig-Ringer. This is the only Single Ring ever invented that closes on the outside of the nose. It over-comes a serious defect in all tri-angular and other rings which close with the joints together in the flesh, causing it to decay, and to keep the hog's nose sore.

\* \* \*ASK\*FOR\*

# W. S. PENFIELD

HAS JUST RECEIVED A NEW & COMPLETE STOCK OF Baldwin's American Hay and Fodder Cutters,

Cornell's Premium and Burrall's Iron Corn Shellers; Curved and Straight-Knived Hand-Lever Cutters; Lighting and Upright Hay-Knives; American and Hocking Valley Cider Mills; Jersey Apple Grinder and Presser; Bentwood and Thermometer Churns.

A large stock of "New" Timothy and other Field and Garden Seeds always on hand. Also a Complete line of Garden and Farming Tools. Send for Circulars and Prices.

# 121 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

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Agricultu WANTS TO START A C TORY.

FORESTVILLE, Mich., Fe To the Editor of the Michigan DEAT SIR.-I take the lil to you to inquire the best w cheese factory. That is to bors in this vicinity have m the matter over as to the b starting a factory. It is so railroad excitement at prese struck with the idea that a would be better than the br about as good as whisky, say is life itself. Such is th this cheese factory; but no ever had any experience

Now I would like to rece of other people's experie command the milk from sa cows; one man agrees to pu if we will furnish him milk quart. About how much p be right between the seller and when should we red What guarantee should we the prompt payment of the take cheese for pay, how n milk does it require for a p What guarantee should v cheese would be good and How is the milk to be conv farms to the factory, and 1 would it be better to take a share of what the cheese the factory, say on the first there and then sold to the and the proceeds divided, with the credits each has re-What is the usual price pa cheese, and how is the whe Now I have promised to pu to the wheel and help to m start in what way they there is more in cows, in pr work, in cheese than there have said I would furnish two, or three months,

either money or cheese for

thus furnished. But what

is, which is the best way to

shall do the best we can un stances. In the reports cheese factories which we amount of milk used to m cheese varies from nine an pounds. At the annual m trons of the Baker Cheese awee County, last week t ished the patrons showed 9 97-100 lbs of milk to m cheese. That factory the ceived 1,864,475 lbs of mil duct was 184,804 lbs of price paid for the milk was per lb; the price varied at in June being 68 38-100 ce and \$8 31 58-100 in Novemb paid for making the cheese 100 lbs, and the party in factory is a very successfu The expense of manufactu the 184,804 lbs of cheese wa the gross sales amounted The manner of paying for With every factory, and we regulated by the parties the ing to the circumstances were placed. It would no

parties interested. Please publish this article a reply that I may read at ing. We must give Uncle Ny asking more puzzling que one we have yet heard

sist upon sales being mad period, as it would not gi chance to take advantage

The whey is generally give in proportion to the amou